

A
S H O R T
GENEALOGICAL VIEW
OF
T H E F A M I L Y
OF
OLIVER CROMWELL.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A C O P I O U S P E D I G R E E.

L O N D O N,
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B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.

N^o XXXI.

CONTAINING

A short genealogical View of the Family of OLIVER
CROMWELL; with a copious PEDIGREE.

[Price Two Shillings and Six Pence.]



AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

P. 34, add, *After this Number was ready for publication,*

Oliver, only son of Mr. Oliver Cromwell, attorney, in Essex-street, died suddenly, April 18th, 1785.

* * The Binder will place the large Pedigree immediately *before* the Preface; and that of the Russels to face p. xvi.

[1]

P R E F A C E.



THE following genealogical view of the family of a person who made such a distinguished figure on the Theatre of Europe, was first suggested by a desire of saying something about him in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, in the additions to the county where he was born, and supplying the unaccountable omission of this family by bishop Gibson, whose uncle Dr. Gibson married the Protector's grand-daughter. The materials are all the result of the Editor's own inquiry, and an actual search of the parochial registers of Ramsey, Upwood, St. John's Huntingdon, Wicken, and Chippenham. The first visit was paid to Ramsey 1783, at which time, and again the succeeding year, the friendly reception of its good vicar¹ must be gratefully acknowledged; nor less the very hospitable and polite reception of a stranger by lady Bickerton at Upwood; or the readiness with which Mr. Hodson of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Tookie, wife of the vicar of Chippenham, permitted extracts to be made from their respective registers.

The pedigree once formed was submitted to those persons in London best qualified to correct and improve it. Among these are to be remembered Mr. Brooke and Mr. Pingo of the Herald's college, Mr. John Field, apothecary, of Newgate-street, and last

¹ It is not easy to say why Mr. Noble always misspells his name Weston instead of Whiston; and p. 48, 83, calls him *late*, though still living. The author's distance from the press may be pleaded in excuse for many of its errors, but not for misnomers, of which Sir James Barrow, Mr. Grainger, Sir Peter Lilly, Spenshurst for Speldhurst, Baconsfield for Beconsfield, are too flagrant instances to pass unnoticed.

of all, the late Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. who communicated a different pedigree of his branch of the family.

Though no stranger to the labours of the Rev. Mr. Noble in the same harvest, the editor does not charge himself with any intention to prejudice that indefatigable inquirer's ample publication, which, as he did not anticipate, so neither has he borrowed from it a single material, but on the contrary has studiously thrown the particulars wherein they differ into this introduction, that he may not appear to neglect either to receive or give fuller information in any degree.

If the particulars respecting the *parishes* where the Cromwells had any concern are thought to convey any incidental matter, they will not be deemed absolutely foreign to the purpose.

Mr. Noble begins his account of the Cromwell family with a pedigree drawn up 1602, by order of Sir Henry Cromwell, deducing Morgan Williams by a long train of ancestors from *Glo-thian*, fifth lord of *Powis*, who died about the time of the Norman Conquest. But as there is no dependance to be placed on such monuments, so neither has Mr. Noble established it in his Appendix.

Mr. Noble says Morgan Williams was a gentleman of Glamorganshire, possessed of an estate of about 2 or 300*l.* a year, which has been long enjoyed by the Lewis's and Vaughans, and now lets for about 900*l.* a year. It is also said that he resided in Llan Newidel parish, near Caermarthen, and was in the service of Jasper duke of Bedford, and privy counsellor to his nephew Henry VIII.

Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, was born in the parish of *Llan Isban* in Glamorganshire¹.

Mr. Noble contends² that the blacksmith was a *brewer*, and takes no notice of a younger son of his named *Richard*.

¹ *Lel. Itin.* IV. 56.

² Appendix, p. 310.

Sir Richard Cromwell overthrew also Mr. Palmer in the tilting May 3, and obtained for his valour an annuity of 100 marks, with a house for him and his heirs to live in out of the dissolved Franciscan friary at Stamford¹.

Fuller adds, that the ring in the Cromwell crest was taken from the diamond ring given to Sir Richard Cromwell by Henry VIII. on this occasion. The father of Sir Richard Cromwell's lady was a native of Ely². The pedigree cited by Mr. Noble says she died at Stepney Feb. 20, 1533, and was there buried 25 Henry VIII.

Mr. Noble supposes *Thomas* Cromwell, whom the compilers of the *Magna Britannia* make sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire 1572, 14 Eliz. to have been a son of Sir Richard. But besides that that compilation is not always to be depended on, Fuller expressly puts down *Henry* Cromwell sheriff the year before, and Sir John Cutts that year. It is true *Thomas* Cromwell occurs as representative for Fowey, Bodmin, Grampound, and Leominster, 13, 28, 31, and 39 Eliz. and a leading man on parliamentary committees from 1572 to 1590; and is remarkable for moving the thanks of the House of Commons to Elizabeth³, for "doing justice upon the Scottish Queen at their petition;" which motion, though over-ruled, intitles him a claim of affinity to a family, who, says Mr. Noble, "made little account of the blood of sovereigns."

On the authority of *Magna Britannia*, Mr. Noble gives Sir Richard Cromwell a third son named Richard, and sheriff of the said counties. He adds, from Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, that *Francis*, fourth son of Richard, was knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon 15 Eliz. and sheriff of the said counties 29 Eliz. in which last assertion he is supported by Fuller. Queen Elizabeth slept at Hinchbrook, then the seat of Sir Henry

¹ Fuller. See more of the tilting in Stowe, Hollinshed, and Hall.

² Fuller.

³ P. 25, from Journals of Parliament, and Carte's History of England.

Cromwell, on her return from Cambridge, August 18, 1564¹. He represented the county of Huntingdon in Parliament 1563, and was sheriff of the two counties 7, 13, 22, and 34 Eliz.².

In the bow window of the South front of Ramsey house are two beautiful portraits of Sir Henry Cromwell and his lady.

Mr. Noble says, p. 29, that Sir Robert Warren was lord mayor of London also 1543, and died July 16, 1552, 7 Eliz. and was buried in St. Swithin's church, London³. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of John Trilake, alias Davy, of Cornwall.

Mr. Noble⁴ supposes Sir Oliver entertained queen Elizabeth on her visit to Cambridge, and probably Charles I. James I. visited him 1603, 1616, 1617⁵. The first of these visits was on his accession; and on that occasion, among other improvements at Hinchinbrook, Sir Oliver built the bow window hereafter mentioned, with the family arms. Here the king received the heads of the university, and staid from April 27th to the 29th; and Sir Oliver presented him with a large elegant wrought standing cup of gold, goodly horses, deep-mouthed hounds, doves, hawks of excellent wing, and at the remove gave 50*l.* among the royal officers⁶. The king created him and 59 more Knights of the Bath before his coronation⁷. Sir Oliver sat in parliament from 1604 to 1610, also 1614, 1623, 1624, and 1625. He is once or twice styled queen Anne's attorney, in which office he probably succeeded Sir Lawrence Tanfield about 1604, but did not hold it long. He was so hearty a royalist, that he raised men and furnished money for the cause, and obliged his sons to go into the king's army. His nephew and god-child Oliver, in a visit to him, disarmed him, and took away his plate for the public service. He was obliged to sell Hinchinbrook to Sir Sidney

¹ Peck's Def. Cur.

² Fuller.

³ Stowe's Survey.

⁴ P. 40.

⁵ Stowe.

Willis, Buckingham.

⁶ Stowe.

⁷ Warwick's Memoirs.

Montague, whose lady there entertained Charles I. in his way to his captivity at Holdenby-house 1646. He retired to Ramsey, and there received another visit from his nephew, who threatened to burn the town if he did not redeem it by a sum of money. Sir Oliver desired a conference, and being unable to raise the sum demanded, furnished 40 horses to mount his cavalry. It is said that while the two Olivers were sitting on the bridge, a woman offered the lieutenant general a cushion, which he refused as unbecoming a soldier¹. His estate was ordered to be sequestrated, but saved by the interposition of his nephew; and the parliament took off the sequestration April 17, 1648². The colours which he and his sons took from the parliament forces remained hanging in Ramsey church till within the last 50 years³.

See his settlement on his two wives, Noble, p. 51, 52.

Anne died at Hinchbrook, and was buried in St. John's church, Huntingdon, April 26, 1626⁴.

John, son of Sir Oliver, was captain in the first regiment of foot⁵, sent by James I. to recover the Palatinate⁶, afterwards colonel of an English regiment in the service of the States, by whom he was sent with letters, under the seal both of the king and prince of Wales, to intercede with the Protector for saving the king's life; but without success⁷. He was living in Holland 1653⁸. He appears to have been separated from his wife Abigail, for her extravagances, so early as 1646, when there was a cause depending between them and John Smith, esq; and John Amock, which the House of Commons, October 30, that year, referred to the court of Chancery⁹. By her he had issue a daughter, Joan, baptized at Upwood Sept. 28, 1624. See his letter to the Protector for recovery of his estate, in Mr. Noble's Appendix.

¹ Mr. Whiston.

² Journals.

³ Mr. Whiston.

⁴ Noble, p. 53.

⁵ Rushworth.

⁶ Flagellum, and other lives of Oliver Cromwell.

⁷ Thurloe's and Nicholls's State Papers.

⁸ Journals.

⁹ Nicholls's State Papers.

A little book, with J. C. in gold letters on the outside, was found in taking up the floor of a room at Upwood.

Henry, third son of Sir Henry, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow. He proceeded LL.B. Feb. 14, 1588¹. His father granted to him by deed, dated July 8, 1584, the manor of Upwood, &c. for 500 years, which were afterwards released by Henry, son of his elder brother Sir Oliver, in consideration of money lent by him to his nephew, to whom he bequeathed this manor, &c. on payment of certain sums to his heirs. By his will he left 20*l.* to the poor of Upwood; 5*l.* a piece to Great Raveley and Ramsey; 20*s.* to Bury; 4*l.* to Allhallows, Huntingdon; 40*s.* to Boughton; 20*s.* to Raby; and desired to be buried in the chancel at Upwood, as he accordingly was October 29, 1630. To each of his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, he left 2000*l.*; but they being under age at the time of his death, administration was given during their minorities to their relation, Mr. Valentine Walton. Elizabeth married William Hampden, father of the Patriot, and was buried in the Hampden family vault Feb. 21, 1664-5, having survived her husband 67 years. Anne was, 1638, at Sir William Masham's at Oates, in the county of Essex; and to her Oliver, afterwards Protector, desires his love. She married John Neale of Dean, in the county of Bedford, who distinguished himself in the parliament cause against Charles I. and from him are descended the family of Neale at Allesby, in the county of Warwick².

Mr. Noble³ expresses his surprize at two laureate terms of a man and woman supporting the chimney-piece at Upwood, calling them naked figures, with H. C. and M. C. under them; as if he thought they were portraits of Henry and Margaret Cromwell. He says⁴ Margaret Cromwell's maiden name was *Wyan*,

¹ Wood's Fasti I. 135.

² Noble, p. 31—33.

³ Ibid. p. 32.

⁴ Ibid.

but

but in the family Bible hereafter cited her family name is written *Winde*. According to the Upwood register *Elusai* was a former wife of this *Henry*, and died 1619; and her fourth son John Jones Cromwell, the same year. This should be corrected in the pedigree.

Mr. Noble thus describes the arms at Hinchinbrook :

Upon the compartments of the sides of the great bow window are a lion rampant impaling per pale a fess indented between 4 lions passant guardant, and also the chevron with the mullet on the dexter point. Under the arms of England, on another bow window, is the shield, date, and motto of Cromwell described, p. 3, note §; and on the sides of it singly the lion rampant and the chevron ingrailed between 3 griffins heads. Above the arches, and between the seven pillars that support this bow, are the following 21 shields cut in stone, three over each arch, and generally a crest in the middle.

Three spear heads.

Chevron ingrailed between 3 griffins heads.

Lion rampant.

Per pale 3 fleurs de lis.

Bird on torse.

Chevron ingrailed between 3 heath-cocks.

Lion rampant.

Griffin's head on coronet.

Three chevrons.

Unicorn rampant between 7 cross crosslets.

Demi lion with 2 tails on a torse.

Fess and billets between 3 martlets.

Three acorns slipped quartering a bull's head on a shield of pretence; twice.

A lion rampant crowned.

Wing

Wing on a torse.

Bend ermine between 6 annulets.

Bird on a wreath.

Chevron with mullet in point.

On bend 3 cross crozlets between 6 fleurs de lis.

Three spear heads.

Per pale a fess indented.

Richard, fourth son of Sir Henry, was member for Huntingdon 39, and for Lestwithiel 43 Eliz.¹. Philip, fifth son of Sir Henry, was with his brother Oliver when king James visited him, and received the honour of knighthood at the same time. Mr. Noble imagines his wife was sister to Heywood Townsend, who was a member of parliament, and made historical collections of queen Elizabeth's four last parliaments, a complete journal of both houses from their original records.

Of Sir Philip Cromwell's sons, Henry is called the eldest in Mr. Henry Cromwell of Upwood's will. Philip, the second, was a major in his cousin Ingoldsby's regiment of foot in the parliament army, and was dangerously wounded September 11², 1645, at the storming of Bristol, of which he died soon after³. Colonel Thomas, third son, signed his name next to Lord Valentia Dec. 12, 1630, to the condemnation of Lord Mountmorres at Dublin castle⁴. Denton, his residence, was afterwards purchased by the Wildbores⁵. Oliver is supposed by Mr. Noble to have been a member of the long parliament. He was a major in their army 1698, when he was dispatched by col. Hammond with letters to the parliament, to inform them that he was detained at Windsor,

¹ Willis's Not. Parl.

² Fasti, I. 156.

³ Wood's Fasti ib. Sprigge's Anglia Rediviva. This however I take to be Philip, who in Ramsey register was buried May 12, 1642.

⁴ Sprigge.

⁵ Noble.

and

and that col. Ewers had charge of the king in the Isle of Wight; and the lords recommended him to the commons to be rewarded for his services about the king, which was referred to the committee of revenue¹. He was a colonel under his first cousin Oliver, after the Protector went into Ireland 1649², where he died the same year. A petition from his executrix to the House of Commons, Nov. 20, 1651, was referred to the committee of the army³.

Robert was hanged for poisoning his master, a lawyer in London, about 37 years before the date of Heath's Flagellum, or Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell, 1663 and 1672. In the first case he would be 22, in the other only 13 years old.

Mr. Noble was informed some of Sir Philip Cromwell's descendants settled in Wilts, where Edmondson mentions a family who bore the same arms as Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, before the augmentation of the crest. A family at Bromesgrove came from the Devises: their grandfather was a schoolmaster, and their great grandfather a clergyman; and their father hated his name because of the Protector⁴.

Mr. Noble makes a different arrangement of the Protector's daughters:

He says Mr. Bendish's son Thomas was by his *first* wife.

Claypole had two sons and one daughter.

N^o II. p. 241. Mr. Noble omits the second George, son of Valentine Walton, and differs from me in the date of the birth of the other son and daughter.

N^o II. p. 253—255. We differ in the article Desborough.

— p. 346. Mr. Noble does not appear to have seen the pedigree of Fleetwood, in the History of Stoke Newington, Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N^o IX. which is somewhat different from his in the early branches, and fuller than his account

¹ Whitlock's Memorials.

³ Journals of the House of Commons.

² Wood's Fasti, ubi sup.

⁴ P. 38.

in the later¹. He says it is certain Fleetwood had one or more children by the Protector's daughter; sed quære.

I have "Bibliotheca Cromwelleiana, or a Catalogue of Books of Ireton Cromwell, esq. deceased," fold, the price marked on each book, April 16, 1640, by L. Lawlor, bookseller, at the Parliamentary Warehouse, in St. Martin's Church-yard, near Charing-Cross.

Of William, whom Mr. Noble calls fourth son of Sir Oliver, see him, p. 58—63.

Mr. Noble, p. 65, makes Oliver, who died at Padua, a fifth son of Sir Oliver.

He omits Sir Oliver's third son, Thomas, and gives him a sixth son, Edward²; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan, more than I have.

Of Sir Oliver's eldest son Henry, see Mr. Noble, p. 67—70, who says he was buried in the chancel at Ramsey the day after he died, perhaps for the same reason as his father was said to be. His first wife Battina was buried in St. John's church, Huntingdon, April 10, 1618. By her he had a daughter Battina, baptized July 2, 1616, at All Saints there, and buried there June 7, 1618. His second wife, Mr. Noble³ says, was Mary, buried at Ramsey Jan. 12, 1629. He married his third lady, Elizabeth Ferrars, at Ramsey, May 4, 1642. The issue of the second wife are thus stated by Mr. Noble⁴, from registers.

James, born May 25, baptized June 7, 1620, in All Saints, Huntingdon; died young.

¹ In Little Berkhamsted church, Herts, are epitaphs for Cromwell Fleetwood, son of Charles Fleetwood, of Newington Green, 1688, and his wife Elizabeth, heiress of George Nevile, of Staple Inn and Little Berkhamsted, where she was buried 1693. Salmon's Herts, p. 26.

² See p. 66.

³ Ibid. p. 70. Mr. Whiston supposes her to be Lucy, daughter of Sir Edward Carr of Sleaford, relict of Sir Richard Dyer of Stoughton, co. Huntingdon, and buried at Ramsey 1639. This is confirmed by the name of *Carina*, given to one of their daughters.

⁴ Ibid. p. 72.

Anna, baptized at Upwood April 22, 1627.

Karina, baptized at Ramfey Sept. 5, 1622.

Pembroke, born Nov. 20, 1623; baptized Dec. 3.

Henry, baptized there June 22, 1625; died Aug. 3, 1673; buried there Aug. 6¹.

Mary, baptized Sept. 12, 1627; died an infant.

Mary, baptized Sept. 25, 1628.

We differ but little in our extracts from registers.

Huntingdon. P. 471, James, son of Oliver Cromwell, must have been baptized Jan. viii, not xv, for he died Jan. ix.

Ramfey. Mr. Noble, p. 473, adds,

Philip Cromwell, gent. buried May 12, 1642, but adds, "who he is is uncertain." See before, p. xii, note 3.

Upwood. The first entry, p. 474, he reads *Plyett, I Elyott*²; see p. 88; and he dates Elufai Cromwell's burial Jan. 27, and adds, "1619, John *Joanes* for *sonne*. Mrs. Elufai Cromwell wife to Mr. Henrie Cromwell, was buried." Q. Was Elufai widow of one Jones? Mr. Noble calls her *Elizabeth*.

Wicken. The burial of Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell is omitted, and the baptism of her son Oliver.

In return for the information here acknowledged from Mr. Noble, he may not be displeased to receive some concerning the Cromwells, about whom he is uninformed.

Catharine Cromwell, wife of Sir Henry Pallavicini, p. 88, may be the daughter of Sir Oliver, whose name is not mentioned in the pedigree; and Jane, wife of Tobias Pallavicini, was her sister. They married two brothers. Joan, and Mistris Oliver Cromwell, who both died 1600, may have been other daughters

¹ Noble, p. 73—79.

² Of the same family was Hugh *Playet* Cromwell, buried at Upwood Dec. 30, 1595. These were probably servants or tenants of the family, whose name they added to their own out of compliment. So also Robert Elyott *filius Cromwelli*, baptized there Nov. 6, 1597.

of Sir Oliver before he was knighted. The latter may have been the eldest child of Sir Oliver by his first wife. The name of the latter may furnish authority for giving a daughter the name of *Oliver*, which in a more recent instance was thought to require a feminine termination.

Mrs. Jane Cromwell, married to Mr. Baker, was eldest daughter of Sir Philip Cromwell of Biggin.

Philip Cromwell, buried at Ramfey May 12, 1642, was probably fifth son of Sir Philip, whom Mr. Noble¹ makes die 1645, of a wound at storming Bristol.

The true name of Mr. Henry Cromwell's second wife is *Elusai*, not Elizabeth. See the family Bible.

Mr. Henry Cromwell, the correspondent of Mr. Pope, seems likely to remain in obscurity to the last.

His namesake was apprentice to Mr. Rolleston, silk-mercator, but did not set up in this business; was some years a partner with his brother Edward, a wholesale grocer; and when he left off business, obtained a place in the Excise, which he held till his death; and was the same mentioned p. 294, who was the sixth son of the Protector's grandson Henry. His sister Mary (p. 295) died July 9, 1731, according to her epitaph in Bunhill-fields.

The house in which the Protector was born at Huntingdon was evidently made out of the priory, of which considerable remains are still to be found in the yard and offices. A note in a Harleian MS. N^o 7048, fol. 31, says the house of Oliver's birth is fairly rebuilt, but the chamber where he was born is kept entire. Mr. Noble has presumed to preserve an anecdote that conveys no mark of respect to the Protector's posteriors, which it seems were treated in a different manner when he was a school-boy from that in which the French ambassador treated them in the satirical medal. Milton may surely have received the same

PEDIGREE OF SIR JOHN RUSSELL.

Bibl. Top. Brit.
N^o XXXI. 189

Frances, 4th dau. of Oliver Cromwell, died Jan. 27, 1620-1, at. 84.
2d husb. Sir JOHN RUSSELL, of Chippenham, co. Camb. bart. bapt. Oct. 6, 1640. bur. March 24, 1669.

Sir William Frankland, bart. = Arabella Belafyse, fister of Thomas viscount Fauconberg, who marr. Oliver Cromwell's daughter Mary.

Christian, died 1669. Sir William, fold Chippenham; d. 1707. Richard, capt. of the guards to Will. III. John*, born 1670. gov. of Bengal. d. 1735. ag. 66. marr. Rebecca Eyre. Elizabeth Russell. Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkelby magna, c. York, bart. post-master-general, died Oct. 29, 1726.

William, d. a place under the lieutenant of Ireland, where died May, 1688, f. p. Mary, died unmarried. Sir Francis, of Bengal; marr. Anne Gee. Sir William, in the guards, d. 1757, single.

Fanny. Charles, colonel of the guards, marr. Mary Rivett. James.

Mary, b. 1739, living 1784, single. Sir John, b. 1741, barrister at law, marr. Cath. Cary; both died 1784.

Sir John, b. 1779. George, b. 1781.

Diana Topham, died Feb. 2, 1740-1. Sir Thomas, d. 1747, without issue male. William. John, di. at Ham-burgh. Henry, gov. of Bengal, died there Aug. 23, 1728.

Mary, da. of Alex. Cross, merch. died Nov. 28, 1739. Richard. Frederick, commissioner of excise. d. Mar. 8, 1768. Elizabeth, widow of Adam Cardonell, esq. d. Jan. 27, 1736-7. Robert, murdered at Judda in India.

Anne. June, 1754, Thomas lord Pelham of Suffex.

Thomas, b. Ap. 8, or 28, 1756. Henrietta Anne, b. Sept. 1, 1757. Henry, b. July 11, 1759, in the guards. Frances, b. Dec. 4, 1760. marr. Dec. 3, 1778, to George Vis. Middleton; d. June 6, 1783. bur. at Wandsworth. Lucy, b. Feb. 1763. Amelia, b. July, 1764. George, b. Oct. 13, 1766.

Betty, marr. John Morley Trevor, esq. of Suffex, by whom she had no issue. Diana, marr. George Hen. Lee, earl of Litchfield, d. 1772, f. p. Sir Charles Henry, bart. consul at Lisbon 1718. died Jan. 11, 1768. f. p. marr. Agnes Brown, of New England. Sir Thomas, admiral of the white. marr. in May 1743, Sarah a dau. of Rhett, son to the ch. justice of S. Carolina; many years M. P. for Thirsk; died Nov. 21, 1784. William, 20 years in the E. India company's service in Bengal, living and unmarried 1784. Robert, died Dec. 20, 1757, at Bombay, a captain in the navy. Frederick, major in the army, died July 15, 1752, at Lisbon. A daughter.

1 Henry, died an infant. 2 Thomas, b. Sept. 1750. marr. Dor. Smelt 1775. 3 Hugh, died an infant. 4 William, b. 1761, fell. of All Souls c. Oxford. 5 Roger, b. 1762, of Chr. Church, Oxf. 6 Mary, marr. fir Boyle Roche, of Ireland, bart. 7 Sarah, died young. 8 Harriet. 9 Anne, marr. John Lewes, esq. of Hampton c. co. Radnor. 10 Dinah, marr. Wm. Bowles, esq. of Heale house, Wilts. 11 Catharine, marr. T. Whinyates, of Charlton Devon, esq. 12 Charlotte, marr. Robert Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts. 13 Grace.

Harry. Amelia. Marianne.

Thomas. Anne. Louisa. William. Anne. Lucy. Charlotte.

Sarah. Russel. Edward. George.

Robert. Edward. Charlotte.

* By a 2d wife Joanna Revit he had a daughter who died without issue.

correction at the college which his master received at Huntingdon school. Will no zealous republican wipe off the reproach from the breech of the latter as well as from the former?

The entry of the Protector's admission at Sidney college is given with two material faults, *at* for *ad* commentum, and *annorum* for *annorum*, I. 324. Mr. Noble (I. 338. 341.) in calling Cambridge a *city*, confers on it an honour which its own situation could not obtain from our kings.

To the testimonies of his being hanged after his death add a S. of the time cited in the Gentleman's Magazine 1784, vol. V. p. 968.

In the account of the Protector's brothers and sisters *Richard* omitted.

Mr. Valentine Walton spelling his name *Wauton* in the warrant for the king's execution, can hardly be admitted in evidence against all the registers and other evidences that spell it Walton.

The double burial of the Protector's wife is one of the most extraordinary circumstances in the history of the Cromwell family. If we had not the express testimony of Heath that she died at Whitehall 1659, one would be tempted to believe she, being styled on the inscription at Wicken "Elizabeth Cromwell de" was the party there buried. The entry in Northborough after bears no mark of interpolation; and Mr. Noble calls it a *typical* death.

Notwithstanding Dr Rawlinson's observation, that the great portrait of Richard Cromwell was *altered* from his father's, and that Vertue's prints of it there appear traces of such alteration on the lower part of the face, an attentive examination will shew variations in parts of the dress, armour, &c. which were by no means necessary for such accommodation.

See the Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, fabricated in the school of singular Mr. Hollis.

The wife of Major Henry Cromwell, p. 289, was not *Elizabeth* but *Hannah* Hewling.

Major *Henry*, not *Richard* Cromwell, as said II. 450, 458, married Hannah Hewling.

Oliver, who died 1748, grandson of Henry lord deputy of Ireland, when he resigned his commission, returned from Ireland strongly impressed with the great respect paid him there, from the veneration retained in that country for his grandfather the great and good lord deputy of Ireland.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell did not marry the daughter of his partner, who was Mr. Harrison, solicitor to the million bank.

Richard Cromwell lived first in Bartlet's Building, but afterwards in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The name of his son was only *Robert*, not Robert Thornhill, as both Mr. Noble¹ and myself have asserted.

An entertaining and curious account of the wanderings and death of Whalley and Goffe is to be found in Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay, I. 213. They arrived there July 27, 1660. Whalley was supposed to die some time before 1670. Goffe lived some years longer.

In deducing the descendants of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, to the present century, Mr. Noble forgets that the husband of the heiress was a Southwell, not a Southall, grandfather of the late Edward Southwell, created lord Clifford 1776, who died 1777, leaving a son Edward, born 1767, now lord Clifford, and three other sons (three since dead) and three daughters, and all this though he refers to Rudder's (mispelt Scudder's) History of Gloucestershire, p. 491.

* * It is but justice to Mr. Noble to observe, that since this was compiled, I am informed he is engaged in a new and corrected edition of his work, for which no inquiries nor collections will be spared.





THE family of CROMWELL made a considerable figure in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon during the latter half of the 16th, and the former half of the 17th century, and then sunk so suddenly into oblivion, that scarce any traces remain of them except in the registers of a few parish churches.

It has been generally conjectured that they derived their descent from one common ancestor in Thomas Cromwell*, created earl of Essex by Henry VIII. whose father is conjectured† to have been a blacksmith at Putney‡. A nameless daughter of his, married to *Morgan Williams*, is believed to be the first of the family that can be traced with certainty.

According to this account, their son RICHARD bore his paternal name of Williams till he assumed that of his mother, for reasons now unknown, as is also the precise time of this alteration. He was preferred to the king's service by his supposed uncle Thomas baron Okeham, obtained the honour of knighthood, May 2, 1540, 32 Henry VIII. for his achievements in tilting at Westminster, being one of the challengers, on the 5th day of which month he overthrew Mr. Culpeper in the field||. He was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, 32 Henry VIII. § He had a grant

* Yet when Dr. Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, who turned papist, and was very desirous of making his court to the protector, dedicated a book of devotion to him, and presented to him a printed paper, whereby he pretended to claim kindred with him, as being himself some way related to Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, Oliver, in some warmth, told him, that lord was not related to his family in any degree.

† Of whom see Dugdale's Baronetage, II. 370—314. The descendants of the earl's son, who was afterwards restored, and created baron Cromwell of Wimbledon, may be seen in the annexed pedigree. His great-grandson was created viscount Lecale, earl of Ardglass in Ireland, which titles became extinct in the third descent. Lord Clifford is descended from the second of these earls.

‡ Dugd. Bar. II. 370, & autores ibi citati.

|| Dugd. Bar. II. p. 374.

§ Fuller's Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

of the following religious sites in the county of Huntingdon: Hinchbrook and Saltrey, 29 Henry VIII. Ramsey, 31 Henry VIII. St. Neot's, and Huntingdon priories, 33 Henry VIII. He was gentleman of the privy chamber 34 Henry VIII. 1543; 35 Henry VIII. constable of Berkley castle, and captain of the horse sent into France under Sir John Wallop. He built the manor-house at Ramsey*.

The books in the heralds' office rather incline to make Joan wife of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, sister to this Sir Richard Cromwell. A drawing of a seal of Sir Richard Cromwell is in MS. Vincent, 125—8.

Others with Fuller† suppose, perhaps with greater probability, that the father of Sir Richard Cromwell was Thomas Cromwell, Esq; sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, 28 Henry VIII. and that the tradition of the alliance with the earl of Essex arose from the descent of the protector's wife from the Bouchiers, who bore that title‡.

That there was early an intermarriage with the family of *Williams* is plain from their name being assumed by the Cromwells after the Restoration§.

Sir Richard Williams married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Murfyn, lord mayor of London 1518, and had issue by her HENRY of Hinchbroke, and *Francis* of Hemingford in the same county, who married Margaret daughter of Henry Manock, of the same place, and left one son Harry.

* He probably converted the monastic apartments at Ramsay into a dwelling-house: the vaults of the cloister still remain as cellars; and on an iron ring of the stable are his initials H. C.

† Fuller's Worthies, Cambridgeshire, p. 169.

‡ There seems not the least ground for deducing this family from the Cromwells of Tatteshall in the county of Lincoln.

§ Dugdale deduces John lord Williams of Tame from the same source with Sir Richard Williams above-mentioned. Bar. II. 393.

Ralph

Henry before-mentioned was knighted 6 Eliz. 1563, and died 1603, having married Joan, daughter and at length heir of Sir Ralph Warren, lord-mayor of London, 1536*. She died at her house at Hinchinbroke, Oct. 12, 1584, and was buried the 9th of November at Alhallows in the town of Huntingdon†. Their issue were six sons, *Oliver, Robert, Henry, Richard, Philip,* and *Ralph*; and five daughters, *Joan, Elizabeth, Frances, Mary,* and *Dorothy*. Of these in their order.

Sir Henry Cromwell, was seated at Hinchinbrook in winter, and in summer at Ramsay, which his eldest son sold to colonel Titus. He had the name of the *Golden Knight* from his great liberality to the people, who, whenever he came from Hinchinbrook to Ramsay, were constantly collected in the High-street to welcome him, and receive his bounty: for he always threw money out of his coach till he reached the abbey-house behind the church. Here his nephew and godson, afterwards the protector, visited him, and plundered him of all his plate‡. Hinchinbrook descended to his son

OLIVER, who made it his summer residence for some time§, and had the honour of entertaining there king James I. 1603, who created him a knight of the Bath. His majesty at his departure said to him, "Morry mon, thou hast entertained me the best of any man since I left Edinburgh." He afterwards sold it to Sir Sidney Montague, father of Edward first earl of Sandwich.

He

* He died possessed of the manor and rectory of Layton, in the county of Essex, 11 July, 1553, leaving Richard his eldest son, then 11 years old, seized of the same. Oliver Cromwell, Esq; of Hinchinbroke, son of the lady Joane his sister, 35 years old, lies buried in the church there. Salmon's Essex, p. 4. Morant II. 22.

† Book marked I. 10. fol. 70 Coll. Arm.

‡ Warwick's Memoirs, p. 251.

§ In the bow window of the great room at Hinchinbroke were the following quarterings, destroyed within these twelve years by some officers from Huntingdon in a drunken frolic:

1. S. a lion rampant A.
2. O. a lion rampant S.

He held Efton and Newport * in Effex in right of his mother †, and fold the former, 1597, to Henry Maynard. He alfo fold Warboife, in the county of Huntingdon, to Sir John Leman, lord-mayor of London 1616 ‡, the laft of whose lineal descendants, John Leman, efq; was buried there 1781.

Fuller fays, this Sir Oliver is remarkable to pofterity on a four-fold account. Firft, for his hofpitality and prodigious entertainment of king James and his court; fecondly, for his upright dealing in bargain and fale with all chapmen, fo that no man whofoever purchafed land of him was put to the charge of three-pence to make good his title; yet he fold excellent pennyworths, inſomuch, that Sir John Lemon, once lord-mayor of London, who

3. Per pale Az. and S. three fleurs de lis counterchanged.
 4. S. three fpear heads A.
 5. S. a chevron A. between three fleurs de lis A.
 6. G. three chevronels A.
 7. O. a chevron S. in dexter point a mullet.
 8. O. a chevron engrailed between three griffins heads S.
 9. S. a bend ermine between fix annulets O.
 10. G. on a fefs A between three martlets A. three billets A.
 11. A on a chevron engrailed S between three heath-cocks S. a mullet O.
- Impaling quarterly 1. 4. G. 3 acorns flipt O. 2. 3. A. a bull's head S. On a ſhield of pretence A. a lion rampant V. crowned O.

The former 11 quarterings impaling thefe quarterings; 1. 4. Per pale per fefs indented G and O; 2. G in a bordure ingrailed A. a chevron G charged with five beſants; 3. G on a fefs S. between three fleurs de lis G. three crofs croſslets S. Crest of this impalement a peacock; of the other a demi-lion holding a ring; and of its impalement a wing.

Theſe are replaced by the arms of the Montague family, executed by Mr. Peckitt of York.

On the outside of this window is cut in ſtone,

C
O. C. E. A. 1602.
SVDORE NON SOPORE.

* Morant, Effex, II. 585.

† Ib. II. 434.

‡ His portrait in his mayor's robes was over the door of the gallery of Nynhall at Northaw, before that noble manſion of the Dudleys was pulled down by the late Mr. Leman. There were alſo ſeveral portraits of the Pheafaunt family, who were allied to the Lemans.

bought

bought the fair manor of Warboise in this county of him, affirmed, that it was the cheapest land that ever he bought, and yet the dearest that ever Sir Oliver Cromwell sold. Thirdly, for his loyalty, always beholding the usurpation and tyranny of his nephew, godson, and namesake, with hatred and contempt. Lastly, for his vivacity, who survived to be the oldest gentleman in England who was a knight, though not the oldest knight who was a gentleman. It seems Sir George Dalton, younger in years, though still alive, was knighted some days before him*.

He married two wives, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor of England; and Anne, daughter of Housman, or Hufman widow of Sir Horace Pallavicini, knight, of Babraham in the county of Cambridge. He died 1655, aged 93, and was buried at Ramsey August 28 that year.

By the last of these ladies, to whom he was married July 7, 1607 †, he had two sons, *Oliver* and *Giles*, and two daughters, *Mary* and *Anne*.

By Elizabeth his first wife he had

Henry, born Aug. 25, 1585; died Sept. 18, 1657; buried at Ramsey.

John, baptized May 14, 1589, a colonel in Holland.

William, a colonel, carver to the queen of Bohemia, who died Feb. 23, 1665-6, at nine in the morning, and was buried at nine the next night, being the first that died of the plague.

Thomas.

Hannab, married to John Baldwin, Sept. 11, 1627.

Katharine, born May 15, 1594.

Jane, married to Tobias Pallavicini, died March 29, 1637, aged 43, and was buried at Cheping Ongar, Essex; where upon a black marble slab within the rails are the arms of Pallavicini impaling Cromwell, and this inscription†:

* Worthies, Huntingdon. p. 54.

† Babraham Register. Pedigree of Pallavicini. Salmon's Essex, p. 56.

‡ Essex Mon. vol. III. p. 110. in Coll. Arm. Salmon's Essex, p. 56.

C R O M W E L L.

"Hic jacet Jana D. Oliveri Cromwellii, Hinchinbrochienfis e fedibus Huntindoniensis Equitis Balniensis filia, uxor Tobiae Pallavicini armigeri ex illustri nominis illius in agro Cantabrigienfi familia oriundi, ad quadragesimum etatis ann. et ferme tertium pertingens quod mortale fuit in illa officio vitaeque functa in hoc pulvere deposuit Martii 24, annoq. Christi 1637."

Babraham register has this entry: "Horatio Pallavicini, the son of Sir Toby Pallavicini and Mrs. Jane his wife, was baptized the 1st of Sept. 1611." I suppose to him belongs the following epitaph in Cheping Ongar church, close to his mother's:

"Here lies the body of that truly noble and religious gentleman Horatio Pallavicini, esq. who died May 6, 1648, aged 36*."

His younger brother Tobias was baptized at Babraham July 14, 1612, and buried November 6, the same year.

His sister Elizabeth was baptized there, October 20, 1618, and buried May 23, 1620.

Their youngest brother James was baptized there Dec. 3, 1620.

These are all the entries of the Cromwell or Palavicini family in Babraham register.

Elizabeth, another daughter of Sir Oliver, was married to Sir Richard Ingoldsbys, of Bucks; and buried at Buckingham, May 2, 1666†.

Another daughter is mentioned by Salmon‡ to have married Sir Henry Pallavicini, knt.

ROBERT, second son of Sir Henry, was seated at Huntingdon, and had four sons, including the Protector, and seven daughters, of whom hereafter. By the interest of his elder brother he was made a justice of peace for this county, having inherited from his father the estate in Huntingdon, valued at about £500 a year, as were also the estates of his brothers at Hinchinbrook, Ramsey, and Upwood; his younger brother having the smallest income.

* Hist. of Essex, III. 323, 8vo.

† Essex, fol. 86.

‡ Willis's Buckingham, p. 35.

Robert

Robert married a daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart, of Rothsyth in Fifeshire*, and sister to Sir Robert Stewart of the city of Ely, knight†, who left his nephew, afterwards protector, an estate of £500 per annum in the isle of Ely, chiefly managed by his wife, he having, by his youthful extravagances, nearly dissipated his paternal fortune. She was buried in Westminster abbey‡. Perhaps the only epitaph extant upon her is preserved in the Registry at Merchant Taylors School, London, in the handwriting of Dr. Dugard.

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητέρος τῆς Ὀλβίας Κρομγουέλλ εν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῆς Ὀυεσμονασερίας κειμένης.
Μήτηρ τῆς τέκνης καταράτῃς ἐνθαδὲ κεῖται,
Ὅς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὤλεσε τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e. In Matrem Oliveri Cromwelli in Ecclesia Westmonasteriensi sepultam.
Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet
Qui duos reges, triaque regna perdidit.

HENRY, third son of Sir Henry, was lord of the manor of Upwood, and probably built of timber the mansion-house now standing there, which was cased with brick by Mr. Phefaunt. The arms of Cromwell with impalements and quarterings were on each side of a chimney-piece in the great room § till the house was modernized by

* Rothsyth castle is almost opposite to Hopeton house on a rock near the sea. It is supposed the family went into England with James VI. The barony of Rothsyth is now the property of the earl of Hopeton, and worth £500 per annum.

† Short view of the troubles in England. Gent. Mag. XXXIV. 208. Mrs. Cromwell's great uncle Robert Stewart, last prior and first dean of Ely, deduced the pedigree printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. 686.

‡ Seymour's Survey of London, vol. I. p. 166.

§ Over the arms were H. M. C. (*Henry and Mary Cromwell*) 1602. The motto under the arms was *Sudore non Sapore*. The arms are a lion rampant holding a ring in his right paw, an addition given by Henry VIII. on account of Mr. Richard Williams, who at the grand jousting overthrew two foreign knights. According to the constant tradition of this place the king knighted him on the spot, gave him his ring from his finger, and said, "Henceforth you shall be my knight." The quarterings on this chimney-piece were eleven: 1. A lion rampant. 2. A lion rampant looking back. 3. Three fleurs de lis. 4. Three spear heads. 5. A chevron voided between three fleurs de lis. 6. Three chevronels. 7. A chevron, in the dexter point a mullet. 8. A chevron ingrailed between 3 griffins heads. 9. A bend Ermine

by Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. present possessor. It was sold by Henry Cromwell's nephew to Stephen Pheasant of Gray's-inn Esq; 1640, father of Peter*, chief justice of the King's Bench. The

Ermine between 6 annulets. 10. On a bend between 3 martlets 3 billets. 11. A chevron engrailed between three heath-cocks. These were in the bow window at Hinchinbrook, and some of them are thus blazoned in an atchievement in the house of Mr. Far of Ramsey. 1. G. a lion rampant S. 2. G. three spear heads A. 3. Az. a chevron between three fleurs de lis G. 4. A. three chevrons G. 5. A. a lion rampant G. 6. O on a chevron G. a mullet A. A. an unicorn rampant between 8 crosses crosslets A. 8. A chevron engrailed between three griffins heads G. 9. G. a bend between six annulets O. 10. G. on a fess between three martlets A. three billets G. 11. A. on a chevron engrailed G. between three heath-cocks S. a mullet O. 12. G. a lion rampant A. Crest on a helmet, a demi lion rampant A. holding a ring O. On a shield of pretence, a dolphin naiant embowed impaling a lion rampant A. Motto as above. The two other coats on the chimney at Upwood were a fess between three squares voided, quartering a chevron between three griffins heads, and impaling a chevron charged with three roses slipped between three spear heads.

Of these coats 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. make up Oliver's sign manual to a writ of summons 1653, prefixed to Milton's second Panegyric published by Peck.

* Against the north wall of Upwood chancel is this inscription for judge Pheasant, in Roman capitals on a large brass plate in a stone frame:

M. S.

Petri Pheasant modo senioris (bis folius)
justitarii de banco; pietate erga Deum,
probitate erga homines, Christiani felicitas,
natus & moribus verè generosi, juris
scientia, equitatis conscientia, lenitate
erga bonos, severitate in malos, justitia
ad omnes judicis eximii, inconcussa denique
in patriam (etiam in periculis) constantia

propagaculi fidelis.

Necnon Mariæ (ab antiqua familia de Bruges
in com. Glocestriæ ortæ) uxoris ejus matrisque
liberorum charissimæ.

Qui post quadraginta annos conjugii & amoris
illæsi sub hoc lapide simul quiescunt,
adventum ejus expectantis qui caput est
anguli, lapis excisus e monte sine manibus.

Arms. Az. a bend indented O and Az. a chief O. single, and impaling, A. a cross S. charged with a leopard's head caboshed, O. and quartering, Az. three crescents, G. or S. a chief, Erm. Crest a Pheasant. Though no date is on this epitaph, he is entered in the register of funerals, 1682, May 20, Peter Pheasant armig. In the house are two portraits of this family on board: one represents lady Pheasant three quarters, in ruff and handkerchief, slashed sleeves, black gown, watch at right side, feather fan in left hand; from a small string round her neck hang the pheasant, the crest of the family, her right hand is on a girl's head superscribed *Margareta Pheasant æt. 4.* No inscription over the mother. The other picture exhibits whole lengths of a boy and girl, with red hair and in ruffs: the boy holds a whip in his right hand, under which is a small top: his left hand holds the right hand of his sister, who has a modern fan in her left. Over him *Natus 22 Maii, 1617.* Over her *Nata 7 Jan. 1615.* Between them *Stilo Angliæ pict. 7 Jan.*

conveyance, dated Oct. 20, 1648, runs thus: "Sir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, Esq; son and heir apparent to Sir Oliver, and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, son and heir apparent of the said Henry, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, deceased, son and heir apparent, in her life time, of Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, late of Upwood, Esq; deceased, brother of the said Sir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, of the first part, and Stephen Pheasant, of Gray's-inn, Esq; of the second *."

He married Margaret daughter of Thomas Wynde, of South Wotton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; by whom he had two sons and three daughters, of whom by and by.

According to Upwood register he had a former wife Eluzai, who died 1619, and her fourth son John James Cromwell the same year. Some make her the wife of

RICHARD, youngest son of Sir Henry Cromwell, who lived at Ramsey after the Restoration. He died and was buried at Upwood.

Sir PHILIP was the fourth son of Sir Henry, and seated at Biggins, about a mile cross the field North from Upwood †, belonging to Ramsey parish, though entirely separated and inclosed by itself, where he died and was buried Jan. 28, 1629. Not many years since a very handsome house moated round stood in the middle of it, but has been lately taken down ‡. Sir Philip was probably knighted 1603 when he met James I. as sheriff of the county §. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Townsend, justice of Chester: she was buried at Ramsey Nov. 3, 1617. Their issue were,

* In the burial register we have Sarah, wife of Stephen Pheasant, Esq; May 6, 1654, and Stephen Pheasant, Esq; May 31, 1657. These were probably buried under the chancel: but where the Cromwell family buried is totally uncertain, unless under the manor pew, where some small bones have been taken up in opening a vault for some of the present family.

† The estate at Upwood was with three others bequeathed to Lemon Hutchins, Esq; cousin to the last Mr. Pheasant, who it is believed was a Turkey merchant. Mr. Hutchins died 1738, leaving all his estates to his widow, who in 1745 remarried Vere Warner, Esq; attorney at law, who dying 1756, left Upwood to her. Mrs. Warner settled the estate 1758 on the present possessor, then a lieutenant in the royal navy, who married her niece Maria Anna Hussey. She gave up the estate during her life, and died July 1771. The tithes of Raveley magna were given with the estate, the common fields joining. ‡ Oxford Mag. § Ibid.

Jane,

Jane, born March 6, 1605, married William Baker, June 2, 1621.

Henry, born Jan. 22, 1607, settled at Biggins, a mile from Ramsey. He was a colonel in the king's service, in which he was probably killed. His wife, whose name is not known, was buried at Ramsey.

Henry, rector of Wyftow, in the county of Huntingdon, is called Sir Philip's first son. Sir Philip himself was possessed of the manor of Wyftow 1616, now the property of Stanhope Pedley, Esq; 1784.

Philip, born Dec. 25, 1608; buried at Ramsey, May 14, 1642. Quere, if he was not killed at Bristol fighting for the parliament.

Thomas, born Dec. 26, 1609, major and afterwards colonel in the king's army, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Woolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, knight, and died at Dentry house, in the county of Huntingdon, soon after the king was beheaded. He was buried at Ramsey, where he lived some time after the battle of Naseby*.

Anna, born March 5, 1611.

Oliver, born May 21, 1612. This Oliver was a colonel under his kinsman Oliver; was living about 1646, and died in Ireland. Papadopoli, in his *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Ven. 1726, II. p. 306, 507, having asserted that Oliver Cromwell (the Protector) was student there 1618, and that his arms were painted in the cloister there; Sir James Burroughs, in anonymous "Anecdotes of the Cromwell family, 1763," attempted, but without success, to clear up this difficulty, which our pedigree easily clears. Sir Oliver Cromwell marrying for his second wife the lady Anne, widow of Sir Horace Pallavicini, who was of Italian extraction, one of her sons by her first husband took this Oliver Cromwell, son of Sir Oliver's brother Sir Philip, when young, into Italy, and entered him at the university of Padua. He never returned into England, but died, according to report, by a fall from a tower at Rome.

* See K. 2. 134. Coll. Armor. In a book marked "Benefactors," Vol. II. Coll. Armor. he is styled son and heir of Sir William Cromwell of Hinchinbrook.

Robert,

Robert, born June 19, 1613. This Robert was hanged in London.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 11, 1614.

Mary, born Jan. 10, 1615.

Richard, born June 20, 1617. He lived till after the Restoration, when the family re-assumed the name of *Williams*, and his death was entered in Ramsay register by the name of *Richard Williams, Gent.* He had a good estate at Upwood or Ramsay, but was not lord of any manor.

March 22, 1743-4, the late rev. Mr. Cole being at the house of his friend Thomas Porter, Esq; at Hemingford Grays, in Huntingdonshire, was there shewn a folio Bible belonging to one Mrs. Elmes, of that place, in a spare leaf of which were entered the births of the children of Sir Philip and Mary Cromwell, which he transcribed, as follows :

“ 1. Joan Cromwell, born on Thursday the 6th of March, 1605, between two and three of the clock in the afternoon.—My nephew Henry Cromwell, godfather. My sister Hampden and sister Fleming, godmothers.

“ 2. Henry Cromwell, born on Friday the 22d of January, between eleven and twelve at noon, 1607.—My father Towneshend, my brother Henry Cromwell, godfathers. My sister R. Cromwell, godmother.

“ 3. Philip Cromwell, born on Christmas-day, 1608, between twelve and one at noon, being Sunday.—Sir Ant. Forest, and brother Richard Cromwell, godfather. Mrs. Anne Winde, godmother.

“ 4. Thomas Cromwell, born on St. Stephen's day, Tuesday, 1609, between ten and eleven at night.—My brother Robert, Mr. Bestney Bettes, godfathers. Mrs. Martha Knowles, godmother.

"5. Anna Cromwell*, born the 3d of March, being Sunday,
1610,

* In the catalogue of Harleian MSS. now in the British Museum, is a MS. book thus described by Mr. Humfrey Wanley, the learned Librarian to the earl of Oxford, the then possessor of this noble collection of MSS.

N^o 2311. "A book in 8vo. written by the hand of a pious gentlewoman, Mrs. Anne Cromwell, who, at the beginning hath put her name in it thus; "Anna Cromwell, 1656:" and lower, "now Anna Williams, 1660."

Mr. Wanley making some enquiries after her, received the following account from her husband's kinsman, Henry Cromwell, esq. who died 1769.

"Ann Cromwell, was the wife of Henry Cromwell, esq. of Ramsey, who was the son of Colonel Henry Cromwell, the son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who were, all three, royalists: and in the year 1660, Henry Cromwell of Ramsey changed his name to Williams, being a courtier: and from thence she wrote her name Ann Williams. They died without issue, and the estate of Ramsey was sold to Colonel Titus. Sir Oliver was the head of the family. Oliver, the Protector, was a nephew of Sir Oliver. Mr. Cromwell's father was a nephew to Sir Oliver. He (I suppose meaning himself) has seen this Mrs. Ann Williams. She was an excellent lady."

In the front she has prefixed this title:

"A booke of severall devotions collected from good men by the worst of sinners, Anna Cromwell, 1656, &c.

Article 16, is this,

"Upon the translation of Upwood feast or wake from Sunday to another day, by Mr. Henry Cromwell, the third son of Sir Henry Cromwell." p. 31.

The 20th article is,

"My aunt Cromwell's verses, which she made on my mother, and all our children:" otherwise intitled, "The Sister's New Year's Gift, from Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, to Mrs. Mary Price, a happy Mother of good Children." p. 34.

These are out of measure, but well meant.

Article 23 is,

"Verses made by Mrs. Battina Cromwell, wife to Henry Cromwell, esq. Sir Oliver Cromwell's son." p. 36.

This Battina was daughter to Sir Horatio Pallavicino, and mother-in-law to the pious writer of this book.

Article 24, is

"Verses made upon the death of the aforesaid Mrs. Battina Cromwell."

Article 45, 46, and 47, are

"A sermon preached by Mr. Olofernes Hunt, upon the first article of the Apostle's creed." p. 115.

"A sermon preached by Mr. John Robins, upon Jeremiah vi. 16." p. 143.

"Mr. John Robins his opinion and resolution upon his being called to take the Covenant" p. 196. Directly against it, and proving it undeniably to be most abominably wicked and sinful.

Article

1610, between twelve and one at night.—My sister lady Anna Cromwell, my niece Battina Cromwell, godmothers. My nephew Sir Henry Pallavicini, godfather.

“ 6. Oliver Cromwell, born the 10th of May, being Sunday, between nine and ten of the clock in the morning, 1612.—My brother Cromwell, Mr. Edmund Winde, godfathers. My niece Elizabeth Cromwell, senior, godmother.

“ 7. Robert Cromwell, born on Saturday the 19th of June, 1613, between two and three of the clock in the afternoon.—My brother Robert Cromwell, Mr. Thomas Chalner, godfathers. My niece Baker, godmother.

“ 8. Elizabeth Cromwell, born on Monday the 11th of December, between nine and ten of the clock in the morning, anno 1614.—My sister Hampden, Mrs. Mary Bette, godmothers. My nephew Tobie Pallavicine, godfather.

“ 9. Mary Cromwell, born on Wednesday the 10th of January, 1615, between eight and nine of the clock in the morning.—

Article 68 is

“ A Sermon preached by my worthy friend Mr. Simon Ganton, upon Christmas-day, 1658, upon Matthew xi. 28.” p. 290.

(Probably the author of Peterborough Antiquities.)

It seems from the prayers on her being childless in pages 265 and 266 of this MS. that this devout and religious lady, as well as her husband, was desirous of issue: which God did not grant unto them. Who can say, that if they had had children, they would not have proved rebellious, wicked, and great afflictions? All from page 367, chiefly devotional pieces, seem to have been written by some female hand different from Mrs. Cromwell's. Thus far Mr. Wanley.

Mr. Robins here mentioned was minister of Ramsay many years, a man of considerable learning, a great royalist, and favorite of the Cromwell family, who resided there. He never would submit to the ruling powers at the time, and did not resume his function till the king's restoration, 1660. He ushers in this auspicious year in the following words, in his register: “ Anno Dom. 1660, et regis Caroli II. “ reg. 12. et in Anglia reditus sui auspiciatissimi, et mensis Maii die 29.” He was buried there near the chancel door 1675, soon after his great friend and patron Henry Williams, esq, who died in 1673. It is thus entered in the Register, “ John Robins, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, and curate of Ramsay, was buried “ May 29, 1675.” By his successor Mr. Gibbs' account, it appears that he was ill, and not able to do duty here above a year before his death. There is a small piece of black marble worked into the wall, with this single word, “ Resurgam.”

My

My sister Elufay Cromwell, Mrs. Dorothy Goode, godmothers. My nephew William Baker, godfather.

" 10. Richard Cromwell, born on Friday the 20th of June, 1617.—My brother Richard Cromwell, Mr. William Crumoton, godfathers. My niece Battina Cromwell, godmother.

RALPH, a sixth son of Sir Henry Cromwell, probably died young, and was buried at Huntingdon.

Of Sir Henry's five daughters

Joan married Sir Francis Barrington, knight and baronet, and died July 3, 1628. From this lady are descended the baronet families of the Barringtons and Everards of Essex.

From his second daughter *Elizabeth*, wife of John Hampden, Esq; of Bucks, descended the Hampdens of Hampden, in the county of Bucks, and the present earl of Buckinghamshire. Her son John was the famous patriot killed in Chalgrave field 1643.

Frances was second wife of Richard Whalley, of Keston, in the county of Nottingham, Esq; father to colonel Edward Whalley, who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I.

Mary married William Dunch, Esq; afterwards Sir William Dunch, of Little Wittenham, in the county of Berks, knight. He died Jan. 22, 1611, aged 33, and lies buried with his lady under an elegant monument in Little Wittenham-church. The epitaph may be seen in Ashmole's Berks, II. 10. and in a book marked Monumental Inscriptions, C. 12. fo. 43 and 48. Coll. Arm.

Dorothy, married Sir Thomas Fleminge, of Stoneham, in the county of Hants, knight.

Sir Oliver before-named of Hinchinbrook had issue by his first wife Elizabeth Bromley,

HENRY, born August 25, 1586, baptized the 28th of the same month, died Sept. 18, 1657, buried at Ramsay, who by his first wife Battina, daughter of Sir Horatio Pallavicini, knt. had issue only

only one daughter, whose name is not recorded, and who died young.

By his second wife Lucy, daughter of Sir Edward Car, of Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln, relict of Sir Richard Dyer, of Stoughton, in the county of Huntingdon, who died Jan. 1639, and was buried at Ramsey, he had issue,

Anna, living unmarried 1650.

Carina, baptized Sept. 1, 1622, married to William Hedley, of Boughton, in the county of Huntingdon*.

Elizabeth, baptized 1626, married to Henry English, Esq; of Norfolk.

James, a colonel in Charles the First's army, died without issue.

Henry† Williams of Ramsey, bapt. Aug. 27, 1625 ||.

Henry married to his 3d wife Lady Elizabeth Ferrars§, who was buried Sept. 2, 1658, in Ramsey church-yard at the foot of the cross.

Henry, second son of Henry before-named, was the last of the family that lived at Ramsey, and was buried there Aug. 6, 1673. He died at Huntingdon Aug. 3, 1673, at an election, where he had put up for candidate, in opposition to the earl of Manchester, — — Apreece, Esq; of Wasingley, a relation of his wife's. He was defeated in his point, and dropt down dead from his chair while drinking with his friends after the election was

* Oxford Mag.

Mr. Whiston, on enquiry at Boughton, finds the family of Hedley settled there about 120 years ago, the name frequently occurring in old writings. A person of considerable estate of his name was lately resident at Allwalton, or Allerton, near Stilton.

† Henry was a favourite name in the family out of compliment to king Henry VIII. There were seven Henry Cromwells living at one time at Ramsey and Upwood, as marked in the pedigree. In 1663 there are two Henry Cromwells, Esqrs. parties to an amicable bill in chancery for inclosing and dividing the commons of Ramsey, in the beginning of which they are thus entered: "Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, Esq; the elder," and "Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, Esq; the younger."

|| Huntingdon Register.

§ Mr. Pingo has it, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Smyth, widow of Sir John Tyrwhitt, 3d wife of Henry Cromwell, of Ramsey.

over. Having no issue, he sold the reversion of his estate to colonel Titus. He married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Cromwell, son of Henry uncle to the Protector. She died Jan. 10, 1687, and was buried at Ramsey, having survived her husband 14 years, and, at his death, removed to a house at the bottom of Mr. Whiston's garden, which, with all her jointure lands, is still called *Dame Williams's*. The register of Ramsey is interrupted from 1642 to 1653, when the marriage ceremony was performed by justice Pheasant of Upwood, or justice Lloyd of St. Ives. This elder branch of the family were in great measure ruined by the civil war. After Mrs. Williams's death, colonel Titus took possession of the whole estate.

Titus was author of the famous pamphlet against Oliver Cromwell, intituled, "Killing no murder," published under the name of William Allen, in which was plainly shewn, that one who had violated all laws could derive protection from no law. Cromwell got intelligence of this, and determined to destroy him. The royalists used to meet at a certain tavern in London, and Cromwell knew it. He sent a trusty officer with a party of soldiers to seize Titus and Firebrace of Suffolk. The officer ordered his men to halt at the door till he went in for information. He privately asked the master of the house whether they were there, telling him, that he came not to take away, but to save their lives. The master went with him to the room; the officer entered, but took care first to throw his red cloak over his head. His speech was very concise. "If Titus or Firebrace are in the room, let them escape for their lives this instant." He directly retired, and called in his soldiers to take them. The two gentlemen escaped out of the window, mounted their horses that night, and made the best of their way to general Monk in Scotland. With him they returned at the Restoration. They advertised this affair in all the public papers, and desired the officer to apply to them, with promise of ample reward for his kindness. But neither of them

them could ever hear of him, and Titus always supposed that Cromwell found or suspected the officer had deceived him, and therefore hanged him up in their stead. The colonel was strongly attached to the protestant religion, and brought the Exclusion Bill into the house. Part of his speech in verse on that occasion was long remembered in Ramfay.

I hear a lion in the lobby roar;

Say, gentlemen, shall we shut the door?

Or do you rather chuse to let him in?

But how then shall we get him out again?

He was a knight of the shire for this county many years; and when he was an old man the earl of Manchester proposed his brother for a candidate, offering, in order to strengthen his interest, his sister with £10,000 in marriage to Anthony Hammond, Esq; of Somersham, who was a lively, sensible young gentleman, and called *Silver-tongued* Hammond. However he refused the earl's offer, and joined with colonel Titus to oppose the earl's brother. When the election approached it was generally believed that the earl's brother would be the first upon the poll. This induced Hammond to act a very ungenerous part by Titus. On the election morning Titus took all the votes from this side of the county, and honestly polled them for Titus and Hammond. Hammond rested his votes in the soak of Somersham till the afternoon, when he polled them for Hammond only, by which means he secured a majority over Titus. When the colonel saw the dirty part Hammond was acting, he took his hat from the peg, and withdrew, saying to his friends, who pressed him to stay, "Nothing vexes me in the affair but to be outwitted by a boy." He was one of the wits and buffoons of Charles II's court, and constantly mimicked and ridiculed the speech, looks, and gestures, of the great lord Clarendon. Whenever he saw the minister coming to do business with the king, he cried out, "Here comes your ma-

D

"jesty's

"jefty's schoolmaster." Happy would it have been both for the king and the nation had he continued in so good a school many years longer. The colonel died at his other seat at Busby, in Hertfordshire, where his family had resided early in that century. He left three daughters who were never married. The last, however, Mrs. Catharine, was lady of the manor of Ramsay many years, and left it to her man and maid servants; the latter, whose name was Smith, sold it for £37,000 to the late Coulson Fellowes, Esq; whose eldest son and heir, William Fellowes, now enjoys it.

We come now to the issue of HENRY Cromwell, of Upwood, second brother of Sir Oliver, who by his wife Margaret Wynde, had

Richard, aged 10, 1613, consequently born 1603. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hake, of Peterborough, at St. Giles', Cripplegate, Nov. 11, 1622, and by her had issue an only daughter and heiress Anne, married, as we have before seen, to her cousin Henry Williams, of Ramsey.

Henry Cromwell, of Upwood and Ramsay, baptized June 4, 1615. Whom he married does not appear; but he had a son *Henry*, and a daughter *Anne*, born 1621.

Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 1, 1615, married to Sir Oliver St. John, of Longthorp, in the county of Northampton, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the Usurpation, by whom she had *Oliver* and *Elizabeth*. From the latter descended the Barnards, baronets, of Brampton in the county of Huntingdon: the wife and son of the late learned Dr. Bentley, and the late rev. Denison Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert and Killaloe, who died 1774, grandson of Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough.

Anne, baptized Mar. 11, 1617.

Mary, baptized Sept. 12, 1627.

ROBERT,

ROBERT, second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, had issue

Elizabeth, born Oct. 14, 1593.

Henry, baptized Aug. 31, 1595.

Catharine, baptized Feb. 7, 1596.

OLIVER, born April 25, 1599.

Robert, baptized Jan. 8, 1613; buried April 4, 1609.

Margaret, baptized Feb. 22, 1600; married June 20, 1617, to Valentine Walton *, by whom she had two sons successively named George; the elder baptized July 20, 1620; the younger baptized Feb. 23, 1624; and one daughter Anne, baptized May 22, 1622.

Richard.

Anne, born Jan. 2, 1602, baptized Jan. 22; married to John Desborough of Eltisly, in the county of Cambridge †, by whom she had two sons Richard and John; the latter, born April 1637;

Jane, baptized Jan. 29, 1605-6; married, first, to Roger Whetstone; secondly, to Roger Jones of Wales, one of king Charles' judges; who, at the Restoration, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Charing-crofs, Oct. 7, 1660 ‡.

Robina, married, first, to Dr. Peter French, canon of Christ church, who died 1655; secondly, to John Wilkins, afterwards

* Valentine Walton was of Stoughton, co. Huntingdon. He retired to Flanders, and there died, in 1661. (London Mag. 1774.) He had a grant of the manor of Croyland, and part of that of Spalding, being parcel of the queen mother's jointure, and restored to her by parliament 1660. He was one of the regicides, and his name, spelt Wawton, is to the warrant for the king's execution.

† He died about 1680. (Herald's Coll. K. 7. f. 118.) Several of the name of Desboro, or Disborow, as it is spelt under the major general's print by Stent, (Granger, II. 45.) occur in Wicken register; where are entries of Benjamin and Ann Disbrow, and their daughter. He and his wife died the same year, 1693, and were buried there.

‡ The pedigree in the hands of Miss Cromwell marries Robert Cromwell's second daughter to Jones, and his 3d daughter to ——— Jewster.

bishop of Chester, who died 1672, leaving her surviving. Her only daughter by her first husband was married Feb. 23, 1663, to Dr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

OLIVER was born in the most antient or back part of the priory house at Huntingdon, which had been granted to his grandfather, and was then in the occupation of his father Robert, now in that of the reverend Mr. Trollop. It has a brick casemented front, probably of the last century; but two or three rooms remain behind nearly in their original state; and part of the old walls are incorporated with the newer body. In the yard are old stone walls with arched doors and windows.

The protector's birth is thus entered in the register of St. John Baptist's church in Huntingdon. "Anno Domini 1599. Oliverus filius Roberti Cromwell gener. et Elizabeth ux. ejus natus vicefimo quinto die Aprilis, et baptifatus vicefimo nono ejusdem mensis."

He died Sept. 3, 1658, aged 59; and was buried Nov. 23, 1658. The form of his lying in state may be seen in the Appendix. The fate of his corpse after his decease is variously reported. The Thames, Naseby-field, and Westminster-abbey, are all severally assigned as its repository. Dr. Cromwell Mortimer had the mason's receipt for taking it up at the Restoration; and the *Gesta Britannorum*, at the end of Warton's *Almanack* for 1663, records the event, as does Seymour's *Survey of London*, 1735. *Gent. Mag.* 1783, p. 846. Whether Cromwell had the vanity to rank among kings in his death, no apology can be made for the mean revenge taken on his putrid carcase five years after its commitment to its peaceful mansion.

The following inscription was taken from the impresson of a copper-plate, gilt, found in a leaden canister, lying on the breast of the corpse, when the grave and coffin of Oliver Cromwell was broken open by order of government, after the Restoration, in order

to

to have his body hanged at Tyburn*. Tradition says, the plate was intended to be *gold*, but changed by the knavery of the workmen. Near Oliver's tomb was found the body of his daughter Claypole, with a silver plate of her name, titles, &c. but the workmen quarrelling, this last was thrown in again. These bodies were discovered in the North transept of Westminster-abbey, near where the Duke of Newcastle's monument stands, near the steps of Henry the Seventh's tomb. The plate and canister were preserved by serjeant Norfolk, then serjeant at arms to the House of Commons, who left it to his daughter Mary, the wife of Hope Gifford, esq; at Colchester, whose daughter Mary married Sir Anthony Abdy, of Felix-hall, Essex, bart. who left it to his third wife, by whose permission Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Sec. R. S. obtained the impression in the year 1739 from the original plate, which was in 1773 in possession of the Honourable George Hobart, of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln, and shewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Willes †, F. A. S. March 1737-8.

Oliverius Protector Reipublicæ

Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ,

Natus 25to Aprilis, Anno 1599.

Inauguratus 16º Decembris,

1653.

Mortuus 3º Septembris,

Anno 1658º, hic situs est ‡.

* The mason's receipt, copied from the original, by Dr. C. Mortimer :

" May the 4th day, 1661. Received then in full of the worshipful Serjeant :
" Norfolk, fifteen shillings, for taking up the bodies of Cromwell, and Ireton,
" and Bradshaw."

† Essex Mon. vol. III. p. 110. Coll. Arm. Universal Museum, 1763.

‡ In 1751 Dr. Mortimer shewed the Society of Antiquaries one of the original escucheons used at Oliver's funeral, from Mr. Anstis, garter king at arms. It was painted on sattin; the arms the same as on the reverse of his money, impaling S. 3 leopards passant O. spotted S. langued and onged G. under the imperial crown. of England consisting of 2 arches and a pearl between each fleur-de-lis resting on the point.

He

He married, Aug. 22, 1620, at St. Giles's church, Cripplegate *, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourcher, of Felsted, in the county of Essex, knt.

She survived the Protector 14 years, and died Sept. 16, 1672, aged 74. Her remains were deposited in the chancel of Wicken church, next to her son Henry, where is this inscription on a blue slab :

ELIZABETHA CROMWELL, de Ely
Obiit xvi die Septembris,
Anno Christi MDCLXXII, Annoque
Ætatis LXXIIII.

The following entry in Northborough register, near Peterborough, which I transcribed July 15, 1783, would insinuate that she was buried there, and accounts for the contradictory tradition of the place, that her husband and her daughter Elizabeth were buried there.

" Elizabeth, the relict of Oliver Cromwell, sometime Protector of England, was buried Nov. 16, 1665."

Dr. Zachary Grey lent Mr. Cole Mr. Thomas Baker's copy of a curious little book, intituled, " The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, commonly called Joan Cromwell, the wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented," printed at London, 1664, in 12mo. Before it is a neat print of Mrs. Cromwell, who appears to have been a jolly and comely woman, in a little black hood, and white handkerchief. On one side of her face is a monkey making mouths at her, and under her are these four verses :

From feigned glory and usurped throne,
And all the greatness to me falsely shewn,
And from the arts of government set free,
See how Protectress and a drudge agree ?

Mr. Thomas Baker had made the following MS. note on the blank of the book, " Liber rarus, et præterea nihil."

* Ex MS. Register Coll. Arm. Lond.

The

The only original portrait of her is supposed to be that in the possession of the Miss Cromwells, descendants of her son Henry.

In the sale of the late Lady Frankland's effects, at Christie's, April 19, 20, 1784, was a three-quarters length portrait of her in her weeds; her arms crossed, and long cadaverous puritanical countenance, and a pillar behind her.

The pedigree of Bouchier, C. 21—88. Coll. Arm. says Thomas Boucher, brother to the Protector's lady, married the widow of Henry Cromwell.

In a MS. of the Suffolk gentry during the Usurpation, in the hands of the Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. is this entry:

"In 1655 Bouchier, esq; and Bouchier, gent. brothers of Oliver Cromwell's wife, and sons of Sir James Bouchier, knt. in the parish of Whepsted, within about four miles of Bury." On searching the register of that parish, Sir John found the two following entries:

"Mr. James Bouchier buried the 15th of March, 1656."

"Mr. Henry Young and Mrs. Susan Bouchier were married the 8th of April, 1656."

The issue of the Protector and his lady were five sons and six daughters, all born and baptized at St. John's church, Huntingdon.

Robert, born Oct. 13, 1621, died young.

Oliver, baptized Feb. 6, 1622, died young of the small pox during the civil war.

RICHARD, born Oct. 4, 1626, baptized the 19th of the same month; died at Cheshunt*, in the county of Herts, July 13, or

* E. Veryard, in his Travels, p. 28. 1701. Fol. says,

"Several creditable persons of this city [Leige] assured me, that Richard Cromwell, son to the Usurper, died here seven or eight years before my being in the place; where he lived unknown, and well supplied with money. That after his death he was discovered by his papers." This probably relates to some of the family who concealed themselves abroad.

Some particulars concerning O. Cromwell, see class O. O. 7. 32. Bibl. Coll. Johan. Cantab.

August 9, 1712, aged 85. He was buried at Hursley, in the county of Southampton.

He married, May 1, 1649, Dorothy, daughter and coheirefs of Richard Major, of Hursley aforefaid, esq; born 1626; she died Jan. 5, 1675, aged 49*.

Richard had Hursley by marriage. Both the house and church were re-built by Sir William Heathcote, bart. (father of Sir Thomas) who bought the estate from Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell and Mrs. Gibson, coheireffes of Richard Cromwell. A three-quarter portrait of Oliver Cromwell hangs in the hall. Mr. Major's other daughter, who married John Dunch of Pusey, in the county of Berks, esq; had Badgely, in the county of Hants, late the property of Thomas Dummer, esq; who left it by will to his widow for her life, and afterwards to William Chamberlayne, esq; an estate of 6 or 700l. per annum. Richard Cromwell left his fortune to serjeant, afterwards lord chief baron Pengelly, who left the house at Chesshunt, in which Richard died, to his clerk, Mr. Webb; whose widow sold it to Mr. John Delamare, present possessor.

Oliver, Richard, and Henry, sons of the Protector, were educated in Felsted school, which had been founded by their aunt's husband's father, about eighty years before †.

* This estate at Hursley, the only one which the government did not seize, being settled in jointure on Richard Cromwell's wife, was sold to the late Sir William Heathcote, who, it is pretended, made a vow, that not a stone or brick of Oliver Cromwell's house should stand even in the foundations, and actually pulled it intirely down; and in part of the wall the dye of a seal was found by a workman, who brought it to him at Winchester, where he then lived. He sold it for a Roman weight, it being very rusty; but, on being cleaned, it was discovered by the inscription to be the seal of the parliament of the common-wealth of England, by which Mr. Vertue, who found it in 1741 among the medals of a Mrs. Roberts, supposed it to be the very seal which Oliver Cromwell took from the parliament. Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries in Simon's Medals by Vertue, 2nd Edit. 1780, p. 13, n.

† Lives of Illustrious Persons who died in 1712, p. 283. Morant, Essex, II. 421.

HENRY, born at Huntingdon, Jan. 20, 1627; died March 23, 1673-4, aged 47; and was buried the 25th at Wicken, in the county of Cambridge. His epitaph there on a blue slab within the rails next to his mother, is

HENRICUS CROMWELL,
de Spinney obiit xxiii
Die Martii Anno Christi MDCLXXIII.
Annoque ætatis xivii.

He married, 1653, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Ruffel, of Chippenham, in the county of Cambridge, bart. She died April 7, 1687, aged 52, and was buried at Wicken. Wicken register styles her, "*the good lady Cromwell, Elizabeth Cromwell.*" Her epitaph, on a white stone, is

ELIZABETHA UXOR HENRICI CROMWELL,
Obiit 7^o die Aprilis, Anno 1687,
Annoque ætatis suæ 52.

Of their issue by and by.

Bridget, born Aug. 1, baptized at St. John's church, in Huntingdon, August 5, 1624; buried at Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, Sept. 1681; married first Lieutenant General Henry Ireton, lord deputy of Ireland, who died Sept. 26, 1651. Mr. Pingo has a funeral book (called Goff's Notes) where is a sketch of his arms, and which says he was buried in Westminster-abbey in February, 1651, where he had a monument, with the effigies of himself and lady. By him she had three daughters, of whom by and by. Her second husband was Lieutenant General Charles Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, afterwards general of the army.

Elizabeth, baptized July 2, 1629; married John Cleypole, of Narborough, in the county of Northampton, esq; died at Hampton-Court, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster-abbey, Aug. 7, 1658, with this inscription on her coffin:

E

Depositum

Depositum
 Illustrissimæ Dominæ D. Elizabethæ,
 nuper Uxoris Honoratissimi Domini
 Domini Johannis Claypoole,
 Magistri Equitis,
 nec non Filiæ secundæ
 Serenissimi et Celsissimi
 Principis,
 Oliveri, Dei Gratia,
 Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ,
 &c.
 Protectoris.
 Obiit
 apud aedes Hamptonenses
 Sexto Die Augusti,
 Anno Ætatis suæ Vicesimo octavo,
 Annoq; Domini
 1658.

This inscription was given to the earl of Oxford, May 1, 1731, by bishop Wilcox, of Westminster.

In the *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. ii. p. 89. Edit. 1721, it is said that she died on the 7th of August, 1658. But the date is fixed by Carrington.

This lady's body was the only one not taken up at the Restoration.

The other children of the Protector were,

James, baptized Jan. 8, 1631; buried Jan. 9, 1631.

Mary, baptized Feb. 9, 1636; died March 14, 1712-13; married Nov. 18, 1657, Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, who was created earl Fauconberg, April 9, 1691, and died Dec. 31, 1700, without issue.

Frances, married, Nov. 4, 1657, first, Robert, son of Robert Lord Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick, who died Feb. 16, 1657, f. p.; secondly, Sir John Ruffel, of Chippenham, in the county of Cambridge, bart. buried March 24, 1699. At the sale of Lady Frankland's effects beforementioned was a three-quarter portrait

portrait of her fitting, in flowing robe and hair, her right arm leaning on a table or chair. Mr. Hollis had another portrait of her, by Walker, sitting with pidgeons on a table. She died Jan. 27, 1720-1, aged 84 *.

Mary, married James Chadwick, esq; died 1687.

Elizabeth, died 1681.

As many of these branches of the Protector's family figured either in their own persons, or of those of their descendants, it will be proper to enlarge a little upon them.

By the inscriptions in Hursley church †, it appears that RICHARD had two sons and seven daughters, of whom only one son and three daughters lived to maturity.

Elizabeth, born March 26, 1650; died unmarried in Bedford row, April 8, 1731, aged 81. She was buried at Hursley, where she directed the epitaphial history of her branch of the family given in the Appendix to be put up in the church. In her the elder branch of the Protector's family failed.

Anne, born March 14, died July 15, 1651.

—— a son, born in November; died December 15, 1652.

Mary, born February 28, 1653; died September 24, 1654.

Oliver, born July 11, 1656; died single May 11, 1705, aged 49, at Hursley, which his father had made over to him with Merdon farm, and where he resided. He is said to have been a man of spirit and some abilities, and was buried with his father at Hursley.

A daughter, born May 17; died May 27, 1655.

Dorothy, born September 15, 1657; died December 13, 1658.

* Pointer's Chronological Historian sub anno.

† Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 266.

Anne, born March 27, 1659; died Oct. 7, 1727, aged 69, f. p. married Thomas Gibson, M. D. physician general to the army, who died July 10, 1722, and lies buried with his wife, under a handsome marble monument with a pediment, enclosed with iron rails, in the burial ground belonging to St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, with this epitaph:

Hic jacet
Thomas Gibson, M. D.
Peritus simul et pius.
Bamptoniæ in agro Westmorlandiæ natus,
Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium Socius;
Exercitui Regio Medicus Generalis

Et
Libro de Anatomia Corporum Humanorum
Quem summo judicio conscriptum juvenis edidit
Notus.

Obiit 16 die Julii 1722, ætatis 75.

Hic jacet
Anna Gibson,
Ricardi Cromwell Filia,
et Thomæ Gibson, M. D. Uxor
Prudens, pia, casta.
Obiit VII die Decembris 1727,
Ætatis 69.

He was uncle to Bishop Gibson, who inherited his fortune after his wife's death.

Dorothy, born August 1, 1660; married John Mortimer, esq; of Somersetshire; and died in child-bed, May 14, 1681, aged 41, leaving no living issue. Mr. Mortimer, by a second wife, daughter of Samuel Sanders, of Derbyshire, was father of Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. secretary to the Royal Society.

HENRY (second surviving son of the Protector) had issue,

Elizabeth, born at Whitehall, September 1654; died July 17, 1659; buried at Chippenham.

Oliver, born at Cork house, Dublin, April 18, 1656; died at Spinney Abbey, April 1685, aged 29; buried at Wicken close to his grandmother. His epitaph, on a white stone, is as follows:

OLIVER.

C R O M W E L L.

29

OLIVER CROMWELL, filius HENRICI
CROMWELL, obiit Apr. 1685,
Annoque Ætatis suæ 29.

Henry, born in Dublin Castle, March 3, 1658; major in the army; died at Lisbon, September 11, 1711, aged 53, and was buried there. He married, May 28, 1686, Hannah, eldest daughter of Benjamin Hewling, Turkey-merchant, who died 1731; she died March 26, 1732, and was buried in Bunhill Fields; where see her epitaph *. Of their issue presently.

Elizabeth, born at Chippenham, June 3, 1660; married William Ruffel, esq; of Fordham, and died in London, 1711, with her two daughters, Frances and Jane, of the small-pox. Her youngest daughter married Mr. Day of Soham.

Mrs. Day of Fordham, in the county of Cambridge, is maternal grand-daughter of Henry Cromwell. One of her nieces married Mr. Addison, of Soham; the other Mr. Saunders.

Francis, born at Chippenham, June 7, 1663; died 1719, aged 56.

Richard, born at Spinney, Aug. 13, 1665; died at London, February 18, 1687, aged 21.

William, born at Spinney, April 29, 1667; died in the East Indies, Jan. 9, 1691, aged 24.

The issue of Bridget Cromwell and Henry Ireton were

Henry.

Bridget, who married Thomas Bendish, of Gray's Inn, and of Southtown, in the county of Suffolk, esq; descended from the ancient family of Bendish, of Bendish-hall, in Radwinter, and of Steeple Bumsted, in the county of Essex, of whom was Sir Thomas, ambassador from Charles I. to the Grand Seignior. Mr. Bendish died 1707, and has the following epitaph in Yarmouth church:

Here rests the body of
THOMAS BENDISH, of Gray's-inn, in the

county

* Her sister married Luson.

county of Middlesex, esq. descended
from the ancient family of Sir
THOMAS BENDISH, of Essex, baronet, who
was ambassador from king Charles
the First to the Grand Seignior.
He married Bridget, the daughter
of Henry Ireton, of Ireton, in the
county of Derby, esq. sometime
lord lieutenant of Ireland.
Obiit 27 Apr. 1707, Ætat. 61*.

She died 1727, or 1728. Her character, drawn by the Rev. Mr. Say, the Rev. Mr. John Brooke of Norwich, and Mr. Hewling Luson, was printed in Appendix to Hughes's Letters, vol. II. The first of these was reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine, XXXV. 357. 1765; and Additions to it by B. J. in Vol. XLIV. 251, 1774.

Jane, married Richard Lloyd, esq;

Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Ireton, married Thomas Polhill, of Otford, in Kent, esq; grandfather of Charles Polhill, esq; of Chipstead, in the same county †.

A fourth daughter married Mr. John Carter, merchant, of Yarmouth, and died about 1723 ‡.

Return we now to the issue of Henry, son of Henry Cromwell, and grandson of the Protector, by Hannah Hewling.

Oliver, born at Spinney, Oct. 18, 1687, bapt. Nov. 17, 1687; died at Gray's Inn, March 31, 1703, aged 15.

Benjamin Hewling, born at Spinney, Nov. 18, 1689; died at York, Aug. 25, 1694.

Mary, born at Newington Green, April 11, 1691; died unmarried July 9, 1731, aged 41; buried in Bunhill Fields §.

Henry, born at Spinney Abbey, March 13, 1692; died there June 4, 1692 ||.

William, born in Cripplegate parish, April 24, 1693; died

* Swindon's Hist. of Yarmouth, 879. Le Neve, Mon. Ang. IV. 217.

† Thorpe's Reg. Roffense, p. 1009.

‡ Mr. Luson ubi sup.

§ Epit.

|| Epit.

July

July 9, 1772, aged 79, f. p. in Great Kirby Street, Hatton Garden; buried in Bunhill Fields*. He married, 1750, Mary, daughter of William Sherwill, of London, merchant, and relict of Thomas Westby, esq; of Linton, in the county of Cambridge, who died November 19, 1747. After his death she lived at Bocking in Essex. In the year 1750, before her marriage with Mr. Cromwell, she, in conjunction with her sister, Mrs. Bromsall, erected and endowed ten alms-houses on Hoxton Causeway, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for ten poor women, either widows or maidens, being protestant dissenters, of the three several denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Antipædobaptists; and invested the trust and government thereof in nine trustees, three out of each congregation, impowered to elect others in the room of such as may die or withdraw. These are generally known by the name of the Old Maids Alms-houses. She died at Bocking in Essex, March 4, 1752, aged 62 years. See her Epitaph in Bunhill Fields, where she lies buried.

Richard, born at Hackney, May 11, 1695, attorney, first of Clement's, afterwards of Lincoln's Inn, died at Hamstead, Dec. 3, 1759, aged 64. He was married, at Whitehall, by bishop Gibson, September 3, 1723, to Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gatton, grocer, in Southwark, niece and one of the coheiresses of Sir Richard Thornhill †, and had by her,

Robert

* Epit.

† Sir Robert Thornhill was an eminent lawyer, and by mortgages, &c. acquired a large estate, which he left to his son Robert, and in default of his heirs, to his daughter Letitia and her heirs, directing by his will a purchase, whereby 22000l. was laid out in the purchase of the manor of Cheshunt park of the duke of Portland 1729, and 2000l. reserved for repairs. Robert married a daughter of — Smith, of Battersea, to whom he left a jointure of 1000l. per ann. clear, and 6000l. in money, and died without issue. She afterwards became second wife of Peter Hinde, esq; brewer, in Leather-lane, who lived and died at Theobalds. Sir Robert had another daughter Frances, to whom he left a considerable annuity: she died single before her sister Letitia, who also died single, in Red-Lion-square, April 1759, possessed of Cheshunt-park, one moiety of which manor, on her death, devolved

devolved to Robert Cromwell, in right of his mother, daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill's elder sister, and on his death to his sisters; the other moiety to his cousin Richard Hinde, eldest son of his mother's sister Eleanor, by Peter Hinde, esq; of Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, nephew to Peter Hinde aforesaid, and on his untimely death, 1760, being drowned as he was watering his mule on Galley-wood common, past, by marriage of his widow, to . . . Moreland, esq. who now enjoys it in jointure; and after whose death it reverts to the representative of the other sister.

Of Sir Robert Thornhill's two sisters, the eldest married Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu, knt. the other, Eleanor, Ebenezer Gatton.

On a black slab on an altar tomb of stone on the south side of Bunhill-fields burying-ground is this inscription:

This monument was erected by
Mr. Richard Cromwell, to the memory of
Mrs. Eleanor Gatton, widdow, his mother
in law, who died 27th day of Sept. 1727,

In the 60th year of her age.

Eleanor Cromwell, his third daughter,
Who died 24th day of Feb. 1727, aged two months;

Mrs. Mary Cromwell, spinster, his sister,
who died 9th day of July, 1731, in the
41st year of her age;

Mrs. Hannah Cromwell, his mother,
who died 26th day of March, 1732,

In the 70th year of her age;

Henry Cromwell, esq. his father,
who was major in the army, died at
Lisbon, 11th day of Sept. 1711, aged 53, and
was buried there.

Here lies the body of
Mrs. Eleanor Gracedieu, spinster,
Daughter of
Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu, knt.
who departed this life on the 26th
Day of February, Anno Domini 1737,
In the 53d year of her age.

On the north side of the tomb:

Here rests the body of Mrs. Mary Cromwell, the beloved
wife of William Cromwell, esq. and daughter
of Mr. William Sherwill, late of London, merchant, who died
at Bocking, in Essex, the 4th of March, 1752, aged 62 years.

On the south side:

Here lies the body of William Cromwell, esq.
(Husband of Mrs. Mary Cromwell,
mentioned on the other side this monument).
He died the 9th of July, 1772, aged 79 years.

Robert,

Robert, died February 17, 1762, f. p. at Cheshunt.

Oliver, died very young.

Elizabeth, *Ann*, *Letitia*, and *Eleanor*; of whom *Eleanor* died February 24, 1727, aged 2 months, and was buried in Bunhill-fields; as was her sister *Ann*, who died unmarried at Little Berkhamstead, 1777; the other two are now living (1784) in their late father's house at Hampstead, unmarried.

The other children of Henry Cromwell and Hannah Helling were,

Hannah, born at Hackney January 10, 1697, married ——— Creffy.

Henry, born May 16, 1698; died January 4, 1769, single. He had a place in the Excise Office.

Thomas, born at Hackney, Aug. 19, 1699, grocer; died in Bridgewater-square, Oct. 2, 1748, aged 49; married, 1st, *Frances*, daughter of John Tidman, by whom he had, *Henry*, who died 1771, *Thomas*; *Elizabeth*; and *Anne*, living 1784, at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, married at Edmonton Oct. 1, 1753, to John Field, apothecary, in Newgate-street, descended from a family of that name who resided for several generations at Cockenhoe, in the county of Herts. Their issue is a son *Henry*, born 1755, partner with his father, married, Sept. 2, 1748, to Miss Baron; *John*, born Aug. 15, 1760, and died Jan. 31, 1762; *Oliver*, born Dec. 6, 1761; *John*, born Oct. 1, 1764; *William*, born Jan. 10, 1768; *Thomas*, born Oct. 30, 1770, and died Jan. 24, 1771; another son, born Dec. 21, 1773, died the next day; *Anne*; *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried at Stoke Newington, Dec. 9, 1781, aged 23, and was buried at Cheshunt; *Sophia*; *Mary*; and *Letitia*.

Thomas Cromwell married, 2dly, *Mary*, daughter of Nicholas Skinner, of London, merchant, by whom he had,

Elizabeth, who died single.

Thomas, apprentice to the late Mr. Buttal, ironmonger; went a lieutenant in the Company's service to the East Indies; and died there single.

Richard and *Hannab* both died young.

Oliver, attorney, in Effex-street, Strand, clerk to St. Thomas's hospital; married, August 8, 1771, Mary, daughter of Morgan Morfe, attorney, by whom he has a daughter named *Elizabeth Oliveria*, and a son *Oliver*, born September 24, 1782, in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Sufannah, living 1783, with her mother in Hatton-garden.

Oliver, the youngest son of Henry Cromwell and Hannah Hewling, was born in Gray's Inn, Sept. 23, 1704. He was an ensign in the army, but retired, and died single in August, 1748.



A P P E N D I X.

N^o I.

RAMSAY REGISTER.

Sir OLIVER CROMWELL.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1627 Hannah Cromwell, married John Baldwin. | 1622 Carlina, baptized Sept. 1. |
| 1629 Sir Philip, baptized Jan. 28. | 1623 Pembroke, born Nov. 21. |
| 1607 Henry, baptized | 1625 Henry, baptized June 22. |
| 1617 Mary, buried Nov. 3. | 1626 Elizabeth, baptized Sept. 6. |
| 1608 Philip, baptized Dec. 25. | 1627 Mary, baptized Sept. 12. |
| 1609 Thomas, baptized Jan. 4. | 1627 Elizabeth, buried Nov. 11. |
| 1611 Anne, baptized March 5. | 1628 Mary, baptized Sept. 25. |
| 1612 Oliver, baptized May 21. | |
| 1613 Robert, baptized June 29. | |
| 1614 Elizabeth, Dec. 21. | |
| 1615 Mary, baptized Jan. 18. | |

Ministers.

—— Sampson.

George Sterk.

William Harvey, 1620.

- 1629 { Mrs. Mary Cromwell, buried Jan. 12.
 Sir Philip, buried Jan. 28.
- 1642 Henry Cromwell, esq; and Lady Elizabeth Feres [*Ferars*] married May 4.
- 1655 Oliver Cromwell, knight of the Bath, aged about 93, buried Aug. 28.
- 1657 Henry Cromwell, died Sept. 18, buried in the chancel Sept. 19.
- 1658 Lady Ferrers, buried Sept. 2, at the foot of the cross in the church yard.
- 1665 Col. William Cromwell, younger son of Sir Oliver, died Feb. 23, at nine in the morning, and buried Feb. 24, at nine at night.
- 1673 Henry Williams, esq; died at Huntingdon, Aug. 3, buried the 6th at Ramsay.
- 1687 Mary Anna Williams, buried Jan. 10.

N° II. From the Register of St. John Baptist's Church, Huntingdon.

Henrie, the sonne of Oliver Cromwell, esq; borne the xxvth day of August, and baptized the xxviii, Anno supradict. [1585.]

John, the sonne of Oliver Cromwell, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 14 May, 1589.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cromwell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Oct. 14, 1593.

Katherine, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 15 May, 1594.

Henry, son of Robert Cromwell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 31 Aug. 1595.

Katharine, daughter of Robert Cromwell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Feb. 1, 1596.

Anno Domini 1599.

Oliverius, filius Roberti Cromwell, gener. & Elizabeth. ux. ejus natus vicesimo quinto die Aprilis, & baptisatus vicesimo nono ejusdem mensis.

Margaret, daughter of Robert Cromwell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 22 Feb. 1600.

Anna, the daughter of Robert Cromwell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, born 2 Jan. and baptized the 16th of the same month, 1602.

Jane, daughter of Robert Cromwell, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 29 Jan. 1605.

Robert, son of Robert Cromwell, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Jan. 13, 1608.

Robert Cromwell was buried 4 April, 1609.

Mr. William Baker and Mrs. Joan Cromwell, married 7 June, 1611.

Mr. Valentine Walton and Mrs. Margaret Cromwell, married 20 June, 1617.

George, son of Valentine Walton, gent. baptized 20 July, 1620.

Robert, son of Oliver Cromwell, esq; baptized Oct. 13, 1621.

Anna, daughter of Valentine Walton, gent. baptized 22 May, 1622.

Oliver, son of Oliver Cromwell, gent. baptized 6 Feb. 1622.

Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, esq; baptized Aug. 5, 1624.

George, son of Valentine Walton, born 23 Feb. and baptized 10 March, 1624.

Richard, son of Mr. Oliver Cromwell, born 4 Oct. and baptized 12 Oct. 1626.

Henry, son of Oliver Cromwell, esq; born 20 Jan. baptized 29, 1627.

Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, esq; baptized 2 July, 1629.

James, son of Oliver Cromwell, esq; baptixed Jan. 8, 1631.

James, son of Oliver Cromwell, esq; buried Jan. 9, 1631.

Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, gent. baptized Feb. 9, 1636.

John, son of John Desborough, baptized 27 April, 1637.

John Tomlinson, minister of St. John the Baptist, in Huntingdon, died 19 Feb. 1641, and buried 21 Feb.

Damam, daughter of John Tomlinson, parson of St. John the Baptist, born 13, and baptized 26 April, 1630.

The Queen of Scots' corpse brought into this church [All Saints] Feb. 6, 1612. N°

N° III.

UPWOOD REGISTERS.

The Baptisms begin 1558.

Fortunatus Sanders, minister.

- 1597 Nov. 6, Robert Elyott, filius Cromwelli, baptized.
 1615 June 4, Henry Cromwell, son of Henry Cromwell, armiger.
 1616 Dec. 12, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cromwell, armiger.
 1617 March 11, Anna Cromwell, daughter of Henry Cromwell, armiger.
 1621 April 22, Anna Cromwell, daughter of Mr. Henry Cromwell, esquire.
 1623 August 28, Anna, daughter of Richard Cromwell, gent.

Christopher Ryley, minister.

- 1625 July 28, Henricus Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell.

Ministers. { Henry Evan, 1566.
 William Harby, 1633.
 John Young, 1654-5.
 John Pearson, 1684.
 John Hobnell, 1685.

- 1654 Susan } Phefaunt, daughters of Stephen Phefaunt.
 1655 Sarah }

- 1695 April 18, Sarah, fil. Cromwell Allen, baptized.

Nathaniel Coddington, minister.

March 1558 conjugati fuere.

Ministers { Robert Leeke, 1609.
 Richard Ruffel, 1630.
 William Harby, 1631.
 Henry Evans, 1566.

Burials.

- 1619 Nov. 29, Elufai Cromwell, the wife of Henry Cromwell, esq; of Upwood.
 1625 Dec. 16, Henrie Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell, gent.
 1626 May 1, Richard Cromwell, gent. the son of Mr. Henry Cromwell.
 1628 Oct. 29, Richard Cromwell, gent.
 1630 Oct. 29, Henry Cromwell, esq;
 1652 June 21, Mary, the wife of Judge Phefaunt.
 Oct. 16, Anne, daughter of Stephen Phefaunt, esq;
 1653 July 2, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Phefaunt, esq;
 1654 May 6, Sarah Phefaunt, wife of Stephen Phefaunt, esq;
 1657 May 31, Stephen Phefaunt, esq;
 1684 May 20, Peter Phefaunt, arminger, the judge.

WICKEN REGISTER.

The first began 1565; the second 1667.

Peter Jarvis, buried 1669, } Churchwardens.
Richard Joslinge,

Richard, son of Mr. Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Sept. 1, 1665.

William, son of Henry Cromwell, and Elizabeth his wife, baptized May 20, 1667.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, buried Sept. 18, 1672.

Mary, daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Thomond, and Sarah, his countess, buried 20 May, 1673.

Henry * Cromwell, esq; buried March 25, 1674.

Mary, daughter of Benjamin Desborow, and Anne his wife, 26 Dec. 1679.

Alice Desborow, widow, buried Nov. 8, 1680.

Oliver Cromwell, esq; buried April 10, 1685.

James, son of Benjamin and Anne Desborow, Oct. 25, 1684.

The good Lady Cromwell, Elizabeth Cromwell, buried April 11, 1687.

Oliver, son of Henry Cromwell, esq; and Hannah his wife, baptized Nov. 17, 1687.

Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Anne Desborow, baptized August 4, 1688.

Benjamin Hewling Cromwell, son of Henry and Hannah, baptized Nov. 23, 1689.

James, son of Benjamin and Anne Desborow, buried Dec. 8, 1690.

Henry, son of Henry and Hannah Cromwell, buried June 9, 1692.

Anne, wife of Benjamin Desborow, buried May 20, 1693.

Benjamin Desborow, buried Oct. 19, 1693.

1673	Brief for the town of Wem, in the county of Salop.	£	0	8	8
------	--	---	---	---	---

1683	Columpton, in the county of Devon.	0	3	4
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1683	Wapping, Whitechapel	—	1	1	9
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	St. Katherine near the Tower	0	2	0 ¹ / ₂
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"Well near the stone wall next the house wherein John Ceater the blacksmith now dwelleth, 1677, is common to the town of Wicken, and the grounds to the said well, and is indictable to any to hinder or take it in. THOMAS CELLYN, gent.

"Further, the said well is in the lord's parchment roll, about the abutall of the lands belonging to Wicken manor. THOMAS CELLYN, gent."

In the church, beside the Cromwell epitaphs already mentioned, is this on an altar-tomb, with a grey slab, under a furbaft arch, in the wall of the south aisle, under a lady with a dog at her feet, and 4 shields gone.

Hic jacet Margareta que fuit uxor Johis

Weyton milit' que obiit v die mens. Junii

Ano Dni M° cccc° xiiii. rui' aie i piciet' d's. Amen.

* Over him is written, *buried Henry Cromwell, esq; Mart. erased, and followed by 1674.*

The living is a curacy, in the gift of Mr. Steers, who is also vicar of Isleham, the patron whereof is the bishop of Rochester.

Curate, Mr. Thomas Jones from 1781.

Benefactions to Wicken.

William Jarvis left to the poor 10s. per annum, which was lost 11 years, and recovered 1699 by his majesty's commissioners authorized and appointed thereunto. Register.

Miss Talbot gave £10.

John Layton £10. which purchased two acres of land at Burwell, the yearly rent of which is given to the poor.

Christopher Jarvis £5. The interest distributed yearly by bond of William Jarvis.

£5. in the hands of Robert Grimer, by an unknown person, for repairs of the church.

The earl of Besborough holds a court leet and court baron every year, May 7.

The estate of Spinney came in partition between the late Marquis of Granby and Lord Aylesford, who married the daughter of the Duke of Somerset. It past from Cromwell to Ruffel and Lord Sondes, who sold it to the Duke. The old house, with a long front, pulled down 1775, had a chapel with pillars. Bodies in wood and stone coffins were dug up, the bones turned out, and the coffins converted into hog-troughs. Some coins, not well preserved, were also found. The farm is let to Mr. Martin.

N° V.

CHIPPENHAM.

The Register begins 1559.

Baptisms.

- 1635 William, son of Mr. Francis Ruffel and Katherine, May 3.
- 1636 Sarah, daughter of Francis Ruffel, May 14.
- 1637 Richard, son of Samuel Ruffel, Feb. 24.
- 1639 Anne, daughter of Samuel Ruffel, Dec. 15.
- 1640 John, son of Francis and Catharine, Oct. 6.
- 1641 Catharine, daughter of Francis and Catharine, Dec. 23.
- 1643 Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth, Sept. 26.
- 1644 Robert, son of Francis and Katherine, Oct. 21.
- 1645 Gerrard, son of Francis and Katherine, Jan. 2.
- Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth, Dec. 27.
- 1647 Killophet, son of Francis and Catharine, April 21; buried April 16, 1650.
- 1648 Frances, daughter of Francis and Catharine, 18 Nov.
- 1654 Edward, son of Francis and Catharine, Oct. 12.
- 1665 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John and Francis Ruffell, Nov. 14.
- 1670 John, younger son of Sir John and Lady Frances, born in London after his father's death, Nov.
- 1684 Robert, son of Mr. Robert and Bridget, June 22.

1687 Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert, Oct. 7.

1688 Katherine, daughter of Robert and Bridget, Jan. 20.

Marriages.

1617 John Beale and Dorcas Russell, Jan. 25.

Burials.

1637 Sarah Russell, Oct. 19.

1638 Dame Elizabeth Russell, Jan. 27.

1647 Mr. Edward, son of Sir William, knt. and bart. July 27.

1650 Samuel, June 11.

1656 Mr. William Russell, esq; Dec. 6.

1669 Christian, daughter of Sir John and Dame Frances, Aug. 28.

Sir John, March 24.

1653 Sir William Russell, bart. Feb. 3.

1656 Mr. William Russell, Dec. 3.

1659 Francis Russell, esq; Feb. 6.

1660 Francis Russell, son of Sir Francis and Katherine, Dec. 29.

1669 Henry Horatio O'Briant, son of the Earl of Thomond, Oct. 15.

Sir John Russell, March 24.

1672 Richard Russell, June 13.

1673 Dame Katharine, widow, Aug. 19.

The burials wanting from 1655 to 1664.

Michael Allen, vicar, resigned Oct. 15, 1631.

George Langdale succeeded.

Samuel Knight.

John Potter sworn, and approved by me, Fr. R. one of the justices of the peace for Cambridgeshire, Dec. 2, 1653. *Then follow several marriages before him to 1655.*

Height of Chippenham steeple 20 yards 8 inches, circumference at top 25½ yards.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, with a pediment and pillars, with figures of a man and 2 wives kneeling, and under them 4 daughters, for "Sir THOMAS REVETT, knt. who died Oct. 1582, aged 63, lord of the manor of Stooke, and divers others; his first wife ALICE COTTON, eldest daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Lanwade, knt. lived with him four years and an half, and had three daughters, *Merabel*, *Isbel*, and *Alice*. His second wife GRISELDA PAGET, daughter of William Lord Paget, of Bewdefert, K. G. who lived 15 years and an half, had *Anne*; *Merabel*, who married Christopher Heden, son and heir of William Heden of Baconstorp, in the county of Norfolk. *Isbel*, died in cradle; *Alice*, married Thomas Jarrat, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Jarrat, knt. master of the rolls."

Arms above: Barrè of 6, in chief 3 cushions, quartering a chevron charged with 3 birds between 3 lozenges.

Another

Another mural monument.

H. S. E.

Hannah filia natu major Talbot
Pepys de Impington in com.
Cantab. armigeri, uxor charis-
sima Samuelis Knight, S. T. P.
canonici Eliensis, hujus
ecclesie nuper vicarii, &
prænobilis Edwardi comitis de
Oxford a sacris, copula (felici
ac fragili) primum nempe
infantulum enixa tabe correpta
obiit Aprilis die xiv^o 1719,
ætatis suæ 39.

Arms: In a border ingrailed S. paly of 7 A. and G. on a canton G. a spur O.
impaling S. on a bend O. 3 fleurs de lis, S. between 2 wolves heads A.

A slab for Samuel Barker, vicar, 19 June, 1707. 52.

Against the south wall of the south aisle, a painting on board of a lady kneel-
ing to a desk in a point handkerchief and ruffles, close cap, and red girdle. The
inscription gone, except

" yee that use to see the dead."

At the west end of the south aisle on a slab,

" CLEMENT TOOKIE, L.L.D. prebendary of Ely, rector of Worlington, and
" vicar here, died June 27, 1748. 70. His wife Anne, March 12, 1754. 66."

Arms: 3 taus impaling on a chevron 3 roses between 3 guns: crest, a demi
horse rampant collared.

On lozenges round against the wall inscriptions for

Jane, 1728, infant.

Henry, 1727, infant.

Essex, 1726, infant.

Mrs. Mercy Haver, 1739.

Robert Tookie, 1730.

Samuel, 1732.

Anne, 1735.

Agatha, 1739.

Mrs. Mary Hopkins, 1756.

On a slab in the middle aisle.

Redeme in time while time thou have,
With almesdeeds and godly life,
As did two which lie here in grave,
John Varsat and Agnes his wife:
Which John in joy yelde up the breath,
Since Christ was borne to make the acounte,
A thousand yeres and five hundreth
With systie four fullie to amounte.

G

After

After that his wife
 Chaste to remayne had much delight,
 But eight years past wel nigh and gone,
 To nature then she paid her right.

O mortal man bear well in mind
 The dreadful day which then must [pass]
 In space sum grace thereby to find
 E'er thou in dethe do crie alas.

*Quis situs est hic quaeris fuit hic corpora bina
 Quondam concordi con sociata thoro
 Pempe viri fuit hoc sed clare conjugis illud
 Utrisque en dignum pro pietate locum
 Mortua sub recubant nunc corpora busto
 Divinas animas sed paradisus habet.*

Benefactions.

- 1582 Sir Thomas Revet left £2. 13s. a year by the Mercers' company, for a dozen of bread to 12 poor people every Sunday.
 1597 James Scot, 40s.
 1607 Martin Howton, 50s.
 16 William Maynard, 10s.
 1630 John Taylor, 10s.
 1632 William Rowning, 20s.
 1 Nicholas Cheshwright, £6.
 1639 Thomas Scot, £5.
 Unknown £20. 18s.
 1679 Thomas Delamare and John Francis 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre meadow rent.
 1714 Edward Ruffel earl of Orford, in his life time, gave a silver cup and paten, built the school seats in the church, erected the free-school, and left £20. per annum to the schoolmaster, and £10. to poor house-keepers.

The school is a handsome brick building, fashed, with a hall and school room, and on the pediment the arms of the founder.

The mansion house, built by the noble founder in a flat open country, is very spacious, and had a range of offices suitable to it. The riding house, &c. has been pulled down by the present proprietor, who put up the whole estate to sale, June, 1784, but was not so fortunate as to meet with a purchaser.

Among the pictures were the following :

A man, three-quarter length, in a flowing garment; and behind him a battle and a cannonade.

Abdul Guehad, æt. 42, 1600. An Arab prince in a black cloak, linen vest, and red petticoat and shoes. with a sabre.

In

In the gallery :

A Turkish or Persian town and fortification.

A fair lady in black, with laced ruffles and handkerchief.

A lady with red hair and pearls, in red night gown, left arm leaning on casket, with a roll of silver lace and flowers by it.

A lady in black and lace, right hand on a scull, in left bay leaves, pearls in hair.

A man in laced slashed sleeves, and hair, blue garter and cross.

A lady in black and lace, pearls in hair, arms crossed, flower in left hand.

A lady three-quarters, in black ruff, and laced ruffles, with a book : on board.

A naval officer in armour.

Over library chimney, three-quarter length of the Right Honourable James Hayes, Viscount Doncaster, and Earl of Carlisle, in gold barred sleeves, armour, buff, short flowing brown hair, in his right hand a truncheon, left hand on helmet and gauntlets.

A book case had E. R. under a great anchor, and escallops at the corners.

On the stair case, let into the wainscot, four whole length portraits of

Sir William Ruffel of Chippenham, in a laced black gown, ruff, picked band, his right hand on papers, in his left gloves.

Lady Ruffel, in worked apron, petticoat, and sleeves, black robe, ruff, in her right hand white gloves, and her left on an armed chair with a book.

A man in whiskers and hair, falling band, short coat, his right hand on his side, his left holds a letter.

A lady in red, laced apron and handkerchief and ruffles, round cuffs, love lock, ear-rings, standing ruff, pearl necklace, her right hand on a chair.

Over a chamber door a whole length of *Sir Francis Drake*, in diapered armour, white hose, breeches, and shoes, and sash, leaning his left hand on a laced carpet on a table, whereon is a helmet.

Two rooms hung with tapestry by *Stephen Demay*, the subject Turkish or Persian, and St. George's cross on it.

At the foot of the great staircase, a whole length of a young king in robes powdered, with fleurs de lis, and the cross of , holding out a laurel crown.

In the hall, whole lengths of Major General *Ireton*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Cardinal *Mazarine*, Admiral *Popham*, Major General *Lambert* ; and of the kings and queens from Edward VI. to George I. 23 in number, ascribed to Vandyke, Lely, and Kneller.

Two lads in shooting dresses, with gun, setting poles, and dog.

The staircase was fitted up with sea-pieces, fortifications and landscapes, the various scenes of Admiral Ruffel's actions.

Over the doors of the dining parlour, an old Hungarian Doctor from life, 1722 ; inscription in High Dutch, "*Petratsch Jortan*, a peasant at a village called *K-warctch*, in the bannat of *Temsvar*, in the 185th year of his age. He died Jan. 3, 1723. His youngest son living aged 97."

Another picture of his son *John*, and *Sarah* his wife ; " he in the 170d year of his age, and she in the 164th. They have been married 147 years ; have two sons and two daughters, all living ; the youngest son 116." Dated Aug. 25, 1725.

N^o VI.

BABRAHAM.

Babraham-house was probably purchased by Sir Horace Palavicini of the Taylor family: for on one of the fronts were the initials R. T. for Robert Taylor, 1576. The constant tradition about Sir Horace at this place, is, that he was collector of the Pope's dues in England in Queen Mary's time; and on her death, and her sister's accession, took the opportunity of detaining the money, and staying in a country where, at that time, such a piece of dishonesty would not be looked upon in the light it deserved, or would be at least protected. The Palavicini family were all baptized and buried at Babraham, as appears by the following entries in the registers.

Toby, son of Sir Horatio Palavicini, born 20th May, and baptized the same day, 1593.

Baptina, daughter of Sir Horace Palavicini, baptized 22d September, 1594.

Horace Palavicini, son of Toby Palavicini, and Jane his wife, baptized 1st September, 1611.

Tobias, son of Toby Palavicini, baptized July 14, 1612.

James, son of Toby Palavicini, baptized 3d December, 1620.

Sir Horace Palavicini, died 6th July, 1600. His body was buried the 17th, and his funeral kept August 4, 1600.

Tobias Palivicini, buried 19th November, 1612.

Elizabeth, daughter of Toby Palivicini, buried the 23d May, 1620.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and the lady Anne Palivicini, married July 7th, 1601.

By the last entry it appears that Sir Horace's widow paid him the compliment not to marry again till a full year after the death of her husband; but one cannot help observing, that it was the very first day after the year was complete.

The following epitaph upon Sir Horace is remarkable for the oddity of it, and confirms what is said before of him, concerning his honesty and integrity:

Here lyes Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene.
Hee was a Thiefe. A Thiefe! Thow lyeft.
For whie? Hee robb'd but Antichrift.
Him Death with besome swept from Babram.
Into the bosome of ould Abraham:
But then came Hercules with his clubb,
And struck him down to Belzebub.

If we had not the aforesaid authorities from the Registers and this epitaph, for Sir Horace's living in Cambridgeshire, we were sufficiently informed of that circumstance, by that very ridiculous fellow, Tom Coryat, who tells us, p. 255. 259. of his Crudities, that he met at Mezolt one John Curtabatus of Chiavenna, who spoke pretty good English, having served Sir Horace Palavicini many years in Cambridgeshire. How long before 1593 Sir Horace settled himself at Baberham, I know not; but suppose only for a short time. That he was in some repute at court

court in 1596, is evident, I think, from Lord Arundel of Wardour, as he was afterwards created, referring his case (on his accepting the title of Count of the empire, for which he was put into confinement by the queen) to him among others, in these words, in his letter to one of the principal lords of queen Elizabeth's court *, "Neither doe I thinke England to be so unfurnished of experienced men, but that either Horatio Pallavicino, Sir Robert Sidney, Mr. Dyer, or some other, can witness a truth therein." That he was knighted before 1589, appears from a copy of verses addressed to him on that occasion, by Thomas Newton, in his *Illustrum aliquot Anglorum Encomia*, printed that year, and republished in the 2d edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, 1770, Vol. V. p. 174. In the *Acta Regia*, p. 504. it appears, that he was employed by the queen the year following, viz. 1590, to William Landgrave of Hesse; and at p. 508 of the same Collections, is "A patent for the veneration of Horace Palavicini, a Genoesse, dated Nov. 2, 1586, at Westminster. The king makes denizens, and the parliament naturalizes. Horace Palavicini was employed by the queen in her Negotiations with the German princes."

The arms of Palavicini are thus blazoned according to father Menestrier: Cinque Ports d'Or équipollez à quatre d'Azur, au Chef d'Or chargé d'une Estacade alaisée de Sable.

The Palavicinis are still a Genoesse family †. Sir Horace owned another estate two miles from Babraham, at Little Shelford, where he built a house in the Italian style, with a large piazza, or gallery, with pillars in the front of the second story, which was taken down, and a new one erected in the same delightful situation, on the banks of a pretty trout stream, by Mr. William Finch, an opulent ironmonger of Cambridge, who purchased the estate.

The manor of Babraham came from the Pallavicinis between ——— Delamotte, a merchant, and the Benets. The latter's moiety was purchased by ——— Mitchell of Alexander Benet, who retired to Ongar in Essex, whither he carried the family pictures. Mitchell sold the estate and old mansion to ——— Jones, esq; M. P. for Huntingdon, who sold the house to one Austin, a carpenter, at Fulborn, for the materials, to be pulled down, which was done about twenty years ago. Austin fold the best chimney-piece in the hall, adorned with the history of Mutius Scævola and his arms, valued at £500. to a gentleman at Norfolk. Mr. Jones, died 1779, having built the present house at the extremity of the grounds, which were disparked and converted into fields; but the walls of the garden remain. It had a large aviary. The estate belongs at present to Colonel Adean, M. P. who married Mr. Jones's daughter and heir, by whom he has one son.

The following church notes were taken in 1783.

In the south aisle over a high raised family vault of the Benets are two figures, large as life, of white marble, of the two brothers commemorated in the following inscription:

* Printed in Peck's *Defiderata curiosa*, vol. II. p. 52. Lib. 7.

† Reidesel, p. 13.

"Here

“ Here lie buried RICHARD and THOMAS BENET, two brothers, and both of
 “ them baronets. They lived together, and were brought up together at schoole,
 “ at the university, and at inns of court: They married two sisters, the daughters
 “ and heirs of Levinus Munck, esq;

“ Sir Richard } died { 63.
 “ Sir Thomas } { 76.”

Arms: three demi lions rampant, impaling a bend, in chief 3 cross crosslets
 fitché.

In a crown between them:

“ Hæce
 Fratrum effigies
 Levinus utriusque heres
 Pietatis ergo
 Posuit.

On a slab without the rails on the North side:

“ H. S. E.

GULIELMUS COLE, gen.

Ashdoniæ com. Essexiæ

natus

sed hic vivere hic mori voluit.

Vir certe fuit

non tam ingenii fortuna

quam modicæ usu celebrandus,

Nemine sane notus cui non itidem amandus

Charitate & humanitate potissimum claruit;

Nunc quidem primum quod mortuus fit

Pauperibus vicinisque suis dolendi causa.

In liberos

Paterni amoris pietatisque

exemplar haud vulgare

vivus dedit

moriens reliquit

Ob. xi. Jan. A. D. 1733. Æt. 63.

Haeres Gulielmus Cole aula de Clare Cantab.

hoc pietatis erga patrem monumentum

posuit

Μακάριοι οἱ ἐν Χριστῷ κοιμῶντες.

This gentleman was tenant under the Benets, who owned the estate for many
 generations, and lived in the farm-house contiguous to the part of the offices. He
 was father of the Rev. William Cole, of Milton, the great antiquarian collector,
 who died Dec. 16, 1782, aged 68, and bequeathed all his MS. volumes, amount-
 ing to upwards of 100, to the British Museum, not to be opened for 20 years from
 the time of his decease.

M. P.

M. P. Q. S.

Ex

Suffolciæ ortus comitatu

THOMAS FELTHAM

vir probus, generosus, sciens,

amicisque fidelis,

bonis,

malis,

adjutor, obstes,

ubique colendus

bene vivens, moriensque

filios tres totidemque natus

superstites relinquens

x^o Martii scil. anno 1631,

sed militiæ suæ 61,

per natu filium minorem.

hic

in vitam beatam

ad resurgendum

positus.

Arms : 2 bars Erm. in chief 3 Lions rampant
Before the steps the brassless figure of a priest.

N° VII.

The following Letter, sent to the Editors of the Oxford Magazine, May, 1769, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Whiston, of Ramsey, states the earlier branches of the Cromwell family.

GENTLEMEN,

I promised in my last to give you some private memoirs of the *Cromwell Family*; and since you are so obliging to think it will be acceptable to your readers, shall now perform it. I shall endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid making the same observations as have already been done by the writers of those times.

The first of this family, who was either known to, or had any connection with, the county of Huntingdon, was Mr. Richard Williams, a gentleman of Welch extraction, who changed his name to Cromwell, upon account of his marriage into Lord Cromwell's family. He was a man in high repute for his bravery and valour, and a great favourite with King Henry the Eighth. At a grand tournament held at London, about the year 1539, to which all foreigners of bravery, and expertness in arms, were invited from different parts of Europe, Mr. Richard Williams defeated two of the bravest foreign champions. The king was so highly pleased with it, that he knighted him upon the spot, gave him his own ring from his finger, and said, "Henceforth you shall be called *my knight*." The memory of this transaction, so much to his honour, is still preserved in the arms of the family; where

where you may see the lion holding up a ring in his right paw. All the lands belonging to Ramsey-Abbey, in the county of Huntingdon, were granted by the same prince to this gentleman. You are sensible that the monks endeavoured, before the dissolution, to conceal the real value of their estates, and it would take up too much room to reckon up all the several estates, manors, fee-farm rents, &c. this gentleman became intitled to in this county.

His son, Sir Henry Cromwell, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the same prince, by this grant became possessed of a very large estate, and must in consequence be one of the first rank in the county. It is very possible his father might first lay the foundation and begin to build the present manor house at Ramsey from the materials of the ruined Abbey; but, certain I am that his son, Sir Henry, had the greatest share in this work, and finished it. The pictures of him and his lady are still to be seen, in painted glass, in the large bow-window, on the south-front of the house. He was called, upon account of his great wealth, munificence, and hospitality, *The Golden Knight*. He spent the principal part of the summer in the manor-house at Ramsey, and the winter at Hinchinbrook, the seat of the present Earl of Sandwich. His uncommon liberality is still talked of here among the old people, by tradition from their ancestors, and his throwing money out of his coach among the populace as he passed along the streets of Ramsey. He was named Henry in compliment to King Henry the Eighth from whom his father had received so ample a fortune. And we shall soon find what a number of this family assumed the same christian name in honour of the same prince. He was in all respects a very worthy man, and left an excellent character, as well as six sons, behind him; but what daughters he had I know not. The names of his sons were as follow, Oliver the eldest, Robert, Henry, Philip, Ralph, and Richard.

Sir Henry left the bulk of his estate to his eldest son Oliver, excepting some of the smaller manors and estates, which he divided among his younger sons. As near as I can guess, and from the present knowledge I have of the estates, I believe he left about 500l. per annum to each of his younger sons, except Ralph and Richard, but to Oliver several thousands.

Robert, the second son, and father of the *usurper* Oliver, was fixed at Huntingdon, and had a considerable estate in that neighbourhood. Henry had the lordship of Upwood, about two miles and an half from Ramsey, and built the present manor-house there. In a very large room on the west-front of the house, called *The Manor Room*, are still remaining, carved in stone, the statues of Henry Cromwell, Esq; and his lady, on each side of the chimney-piece, with the arms of the family above, and the date when the house was built. H. C. M. 1602. The motto, carved underneath the arms, very significantly expresses the bravery and activity of this family, *Sudore non sopore*. It very probably alludes to the famous combat between Sir Richard Williams and the two foreigners. Philip had for his share the Biggen estate, about a mile cross the field north of Upwood, and nearer to the town of Ramsey. This estate, though belonging to the parish of Ramsey, is entirely inclosed and separate to itself. Not many years since stood a very handsome house, moated round, near the middle of it, but has been lately taken down and demolished. This gentleman had the honour of knighthood conferred

ferred upon him. I shall endeavour to give a probable reason of this in the sequel of this little history. Of Ralph I can give no account; but it is likely, if I had the same opportunity of searching the old registers at Huntingdon, and they are as well preserved as those at Ramsey, I might be able to do it. The youngest son Richard lived at Upwood, the same village as his brother Henry. He was married, and had several children baptized there. He is entered in the old register at Upwood, by the title of Richard Cromwell, gentleman; but what estate he had, or what house he lived in there, I cannot learn.

Thus have I given you the best account in my power of all Sir Henry's sons, from whence the different branches of this family sprung, and most of them had a very numerous issue.

Oliver, the eldest, divided his time between Hinchinbrook and Ramsey, as his father had done before him, and lived in the most hospitable and splendid manner. He was both uncle and godfather to the *usurper* Oliver, and from him the latter derived his name. As I have not time at present to examine the old registers at Huntingdon, I can make out but five of his children, though I doubt not but he had several more. Henry the eldest, Edward, John, William, and Hannah. Edward was brought up to the law, and the only one of the family that I can find ever was of that profession. They were more fond of arms and military achievements. He was appointed a serjeant, if no more; for I have seen one of those broad gold rings, which serjeants at law usually give away at their first appointment to their friends, with this inscription upon it, *Edwardus Cromwell, servantissimus aequi*; alluding to that famous passage in Virgil. Hannah was married to Mr. John Baldwin, a gentleman of this county, Sept. 11, 1627. You will soon have an account of the others. It was this very Oliver Cromwell, Esq; the father of the above-mentioned, who, after the death of Queen Elizabeth, entertained King James the First, in his Journey from Edinburgh to London, at his house at Hinchinbrook, and built the great hall there with the large bow-window and dining-room over it, purely for that purpose. He treated the king with the greatest magnificence; and it is still reported, that the king said to him, in the Scotch dialect, "Marry, mon, thou hast treated me the best of any mon since I left Edinburgh." Without doubt the king was highly pleased with his reception, because he not only conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, but made him knight of the Bath. Sir Oliver Cromwell, as I shall now call him, was born in the year 1562, and consequently in the spring of 1603, when the king came to London, was forty-one; a time of life that takes off from the fire of youth, and adds to the coolness of judgement.

It seems highly probable to me, that his brother Philip was high-sheriff that year; met the king upon his progress with a train of attendants, and escorted him to Hinchinbrook. I conjecture this to be the case, because I find him a knight so early as four years afterward. An entry is made in the old register of Ramsey. "Henry, the son of Sir Philip Cromwell, knight, was baptized Feb. 5, 1607." He had four other sons and three daughters after this Henry. I have set them all down in the order they were baptized; Philip, Thomas, Anne, Oliver, Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary. In the year 1617, I find an entry exactly thus made;
H "Marye

" Marye the wyf of Sir Phelip Cromwell, knight, was buried the third day of
" November."

Sir Philip did not live to see the civil war and the ruin of the church and monarchy; for he was buried here Jan. 28, 1629; but his elder brother Sir Oliver did. He lived to a very great age, as appears from the entry of his burial in this register. " Oliver Cromwell, knight of the Bath, aged ninety-three years, was buried August 28, 1655." He lived to see his nephew declared Protector, and a military government, the worst of all governments in the world, established by arms and the point of the sword. His fortunes were greatly impaired at first by his magnificent way of living, and afterward by his contributing so largely to the support of the royal cause. It is an undoubted fact, that all the branches of this family, who resided in this neighbourhood, were royalists, except the descendants of Robert. It is still currently reported here, that Oliver Cromwell during the civil war had a conference with his uncle Sir Oliver upon the high bridge in Ramsey; obliged him to pay down 1000l. to save the town from military execution, and carried away forty of his saddle-horses. Several of his, and one at least of Sir Philip's sons, were colonels in the king's army. Colonel John Cromwell, one of Sir Oliver's sons, was the very man sent over by prince Charles from the Hague, some days before the king was beheaded, to beg of Oliver to spare the life of his father, and offer him his own terms. Colonel William Cromwell, youngest son of Sir Oliver, as it is entered in the register here, died of the plague in the year 1666. Colonel Thomas Cromwell, third son of Sir Philip, was in the royal army, and married about that time a daughter of Sir Wolstone Dixie, Bart. I think of Leicestershire, as may be seen in Collins's Baronetage. He mistakes his pedigree, and calls him the son of Sir Oliver. This gentleman retired to a farm of his in the fenny part of this parish, called Daventry, died there, but left no issue behind him.

I have already mentioned the excessive fondness of this family for the name of Henry, out of gratitude to their great benefactor, and must now tell you there were seven, if not eight, Henry Cromwells at once living and resident in this neighbourhood together. Seven I can certainly make out, but cannot trace the pedigree of the last.

Henry Cromwell, Esq; brother to Sir Oliver at Upwood.

Henry, eldest son of Sir Oliver Cromwell.

Henry, son of Robert Cromwell, Esq; brother to the *usurper*.

Henry, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; at Upwood.

Henry, son of Sir Philip Cromwell.

Henry, son of Richard Cromwell, Gent. at Upwood.

Henry, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; grandson to Sir Oliver.

As this family held a considerable rank and fortune in the county, so they married into the best families both of this and the neighbouring counties. One of the younger of the above Henries was married to Lucy Car, only daughter of Sir Edward Car; and there is now in the church a flat stone of black marble to her memory, with a Latin pun upon it at the bottom, suitable to the taste of those times, *In hac luce videbitis lucem*. There is another marriage of one of the above
entered

entered in the register the very year when the great rebellion broke out. "Henry Cromwell, Esq; and the lady Elizabeth Ferrers, were married May 4, 1642."

At the Restoration, as they were all royalists here, they deserted the name of Cromwell, in abhorrence of Oliver's conduct, and reassumed their old name of Williams. By this name they are all entered in the register after that period. The king, at his restoration, had determined to distinguish the royalists by some particular mark of his favour, and they were to have the title of *Knights of the Royal Oak*. The design indeed was afterward dropt, upon account of the fresh divisions it might occasion, but a list of them is published at the end of Collins's Baronetage of England. Among these, in the Huntingdonshire list, you will find Henry Williams, Esq; of Bodsey, value of his estate 2000l. per annum. Bodsey is a large farm in the parish of Ramsey, at some distance from the town, with an old mansion-house upon it, where, I suppose, Mr. Williams then resided. This was the last gentleman of the male line of the Cromwell, alias Williams, who lived here; and, as he died without issue, the family soon became extinct. In 1673, he had sold the estate to colonel Titus before his death. There is something particular in the entry of his death and burial, which I shall endeavour to explain. "Henry Williams, Esq; departed this life at Huntingdon, August 3, and was buried at Ramsey the 6th day of August 1673." Mr. Owen Fann, a sensible old gentleman of 87 years of age, informed me of the particular cause and circumstance of his death. It was at an election for knight of the shire, when Mr. Williams put up Mr. Apreece, of Wasingley in this county, as a candidate, and the earl of Manchester another. Mr. Williams's party were defeated; but while he staid drinking and carousing with his friends at Huntingdon after the election, he dropt down dead out of his chair. Mr. Fann had this account from his father, who was present at it.

The same old gentleman farther informs me, that he has heard his father speak of these Cromwells here as men of the greatest military bravery, and of the most robust make and constitution. He remembers himself the chancel hung round with spoils taken from the enemy during the civil war. But the genius of Oliver prevailed, and he made himself the arbitrary and absolute monarch of three kingdoms, while the exploits of his cousins, uncrowned with success, are buried in utter oblivion.

It has been an observation, made by several excellent and learned writers, that these abbey-lands, so solemnly dedicated to God, have very seldom prospered in the hands of these lay-posseffors. And when I see so numerous, splendid, and wealthy a family as the Cromwells all coming to nothing in little more than a single century, I know not how to withhold my assent from an opinion, which probably will be called superstitious, but, in fact, seems to be well founded; and especially as I have seen the same observation verified in a variety of instances since that time.

I ought not to close this private history of the family without acquainting you, that Oliver Cromwell, who made so great a figure afterward, had very much reduced his fortunes just before the rebellion broke out. He had been very wild and extravagant in his youth, by which he had considerably wasted his estate; and preached and prayed away most of the rest, after he enlisted among the fanaticks. In fact, before

the commencement of the civil war, he was no more than a farmer and maltster at St. Ives. I believe indeed the farm was his own, because he lived in the priory farm, which belonged to the abbey of Ramsey; and this, I apprehend, was almost the only estate he had left, at that time, out of the wreck of his fortune. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
T. W.

N^o VIII.

Publick Intelligencer, No. 141. From Monday, August 30, to Monday, Sept. 6, 1658.

Whitehall, Sept. 3.

HIS most serene and renowned highness *Oliver* Lord Protector, being after a sickness of about fourteen days (which appeared an ague in the beginning) reduced to a very low condition of body, began early this morning to draw near the gate of death; and it pleased God, about three o'clock afternoon, to put a period to his life. I would willingly express, upon this sad occasion, the deep sorrow which hath possessed the minds of his most noble son and successor, and other dearest relations, had I language sufficient. But all that I can use will fall short of the merits of that most excellent prince. His first undertakings for the publick interest, his working things all along, as it were, out of the rock, his founding a military discipline in these nations, such as is not to be found in any example of preceding times; and whereby the noble soldiery of these nations may (without flattery) be commended for piety, moderation, and obedience, as a pattern to be imitated, but hardly to be equalled, by succeeding generations: his wisdom and piety in things divine, his prudence in management of the civil affairs, and conduct of the military, and admirable successes in all, made him a prince indeed among the people of God; by whose prayers being lifted up to the supreme dignity, he became more highly seated in their hearts, because in all his actings it was evident, that the main design was to make his own interest one and the same with theirs, that it might be subserving to the great interest of Jesus Christ.

And in the promoting of this his spirit knew no bounds, his affection could not be confined at home, but brake forth into foreign parts, where he was by good men universally admired as an extraordinary person raised up of God, and by them owned as the great protector and patron of the Evangelical profession. This being said, and the world itself witness of it, I can only add, that God gave him blessings proportionable to all these virtues, and made him a blessing to us, by his wisdom and valour to secure our peace and liberty, and to revive the antient renown and reputation of our native country.

After all this, it is remarkable, how it pleased the Lord on this day to take him to rest, it having formerly been a day of labours to him; for which both himself and the day (*Sept. 3.*) will be most renowned to posterity, it having been to him a day of triumphs and thanksgiving for the memorable victories of *Dunbar* and *Worcester*; a day, which after to many strange revolutions of Providence, high contradictions, and wicked conspiracies of unreasonable men, he lived once again to see, and then to die, with great assurances and serenity of mind, peaceably in his bed.

Thus

Thus it hath proved to him to be a day of triumph indeed, there being much of Providence in it, that after so glorious crowns of victory placed on his head by God on this day, having neglected an earthly crown, he should now go to receive the crown of everlasting life.

Publick Intelligencer. No. 144. From Monday, Sept. 20, to Monday, Sept. 27, 1658.

Whitehall, Sept. 20.

THIS night, the corps of his late Highness was removed hence in private manner, being attended only by his own servants, viz. the lord chamberlain, and the comptroller of his Highness's household, the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, the gentlemen of the household, the gentlemen of the life-guard, the guard of halberdiers, and many other officers and servants of his Highness. Two heralds, or officers of arms, went next before the body, which, being placed in a hearse drawn by six horses, was conveyed to Somerset-house, where it rests some daies more private, but afterwards will be exposed in state to publick view.

Public Intelligencer, No. 148. From Monday, Oct. 18, to Monday, Oct. 25, 1658.

A particular and exact relation how *Somerset-House* is prepared for the effigies, or representation of his late Highness, by particular order of the Lords of the Council, which was first shewed publickly on Monday last.

THE first room the people enter was formerly the presence chamber, which is hung completely with black; and, at the upper end, a cloth of estate, with a chair of estate standing upon the haut-place under the state.

From thence you pass to a second large room, which was the privie chamber, all compleatly hung with black, and a cloth of estate at the upper end, having also a chair of estate upon the haut place, under the cloth of estate.

The third room is a large withdrawing chamber, compleatly hung as the other with black cloth, and a cloth of estate at the upper end, with a chair of estate, as in the other rooms.

All these three large rooms are compleatly furnished with escucheons of his Highness's armes, crowned with the Imperial crown; and upon the head of each cloth of estate is fixed a large majesty-escucheon fairly painted and gilt upon taffety.

The fourth room, where both the body and the effigies do lie, compleatly hung with black velvet, the roof of the said room cieled also with velvet, and a large canopie, or cloth of estate, of black velvet fringed over the effigies; the effigies itself apparelled in a rich suit of uncut velvet, being robed first in a kirtle robe of purple velvet, laced with a rich gold lace, and furred with ermins; upon the kirtle is the royal large robe of the like purple velvet laced, and fur'd with ermins, with rich strings and tassels of gold; his kirtle is girt with a rich embroidered belt, in which is a fair sword richly gilt, and hatcht with gold hanging by the side of the effigies; in the right hand is the golden scepter representing government; in his left hand is held the globe, representing principality; upon his head, the cap of regality

regality of purple velvet, fur'd with ermins. Behind the head is a rich chair of estate of cloth of gold tissued; upon the cushion of the chair stands the Imperial crown set with stones.

The whole effigies lies upon a bed covered with a large pall of black velvet, under which is a fine Holland sheet upon six stools of cloth of gold tissued; by the sides of the bed of state lies a rich suit of compleat armor, representing his command as general; at the feet of the effigies stands his crest, as is usual in all ancient monuments.

This bed of state, upon which the effigies so lies, is ascended unto by two ascents, covered with the aforesaid pall of velvet; and the whole work is encompassed about with rails covered with velvet; at each corner is a square pillar upright, covered with velvet; upon the tops of them are four beasts, supporters of the Imperial armes, bearing banners, or streamers crowned; the pillars are decorated with trophies of military honor, carved and gilt; the pedestals of the pillars have shields and crowns gilt, which makes the whole work noble and compleat; within the rails stand eight great standerts, or candlesticks, of silver, being almost 5 foot in height, with great tapers in them, of virgin's wax, 3 foot in length.

Next to the candlesticks are set upright in sockets the four great standerts of his Highness armes, the guidons, the great banners, and banrolls, all of taffety, richly gilt and painted; the cloth of estate hath a majesty-escutcheon fixed at the head; and upon the velvet hangings on each side of the effigies is a majesty-escutcheon; and the whole room fully and compleatly furnished with taffety-escutcheons. Much more might be enlarged of the magnificence of this solemn setting up, and shewing the effigies at present in *Somerset-house*, where it is to remaine in state untill the funeral day, which is appointed to be on the ninth of November next.

Public Intelligencer. No. 150. From Monday, Nov. 1, to Monday, Nov. 8, 1658.

Whitehall, Nov. 6.

WHEREAS it was supposed the funerals of his late Highness would have been solemnized on Tuesday the 9th instant, it hath been thought fit to defer the solemnity to a further day.

Publick Intelligencer. No. 152. From Monday, Nov. 22, to Monday Nov. 29, 1658.

Somerset-House, Nov. 23.

THIS being the day appointed for the solemn funerals of the most serene and renowned *Oliver* Lord Protector, and all this being ready prepared, the effigies of his Highness standing upon a rich cloth of state, having been beheld by those persons of honour and quality which came to attend it, was afterwards removed, and placed on a hearse, richly adorned, and set forth with escutcheons and other ornaments, the effigies itself being vested with royal robes, a scepter in one hand, a globe in the other, and a crown on the head. After it had been a while thus placed in the middle of the room, when the time came that it was to be removed
into

into the carriage, it was carried on the hearse by ten of the gentlemen of his Highness forth into the court, where a canopy of state, very rich, was borne over it by six other gentlemen of his Highness, till it was brought and placed on the carriage, at each end whereof was a seat, wherein sat two of the gentlemen of his Highness's bed chamber, the one at the head, the other at the feet of the effigies. The pall, being made of velvet and fine linen, was very large, extending on each side of the carriage, to be borne by persons of honour appointed for that purpose; the carriage itself was adorned with plumes and escutcheons, and was drawn by six horses, covered with black velvet, each of them likewise adorned with plumes of feathers.

The manner of the proceeding from hence along the *Strand* towards *Westminster*, we cannot (by reason of the shortness of time) give information of, in all its particulars; but must refer the reader to another opportunity.

All along the way on each side the streets the soldiers were placed without the rails.

A knight marshall on horseback, with his black truncheon, tipt at both ends with gold, attended by his deputy, and thirteen men on horseback.

The persons in mourning which attended this solemnity were very numerous.

There were servants to persons of all qualities; also all the servants of his Highness, as well inferior and superior, as well those within his household as without; the servants and officers of the Lord-Mayor of the city of *London*; gentlemen attendants on publick ministers and ambassadors; poor knights of *Windsor*; secretaries, clerks, and other officers belonging to the Army, Admiralty, Treasury, Navy, and Exchequer; officers in command in the Fleet; officers in command in the Army; commissioners for Excise, and of the Army; committee of the Navy; commissioners for approbation of Preachers; officers and clerks belonging to the Privy-Council; clerks of the Council; clerks of both Houses of Parliament; his Highness's physicians; head officers of the Army; the chief officers and aldermen of *London*; masters of the Chancery; his Highness's learned council at law, judges of the Admiralty, masters of Requests, judges in *Wales*, barons of the Exchequer, judges of both benches, lord-mayor of *London*, persons allied in blood to his late Highness, the members of the lords' house, public ministers and ambassadors of foreign states and princes, lords commissioners of the great seal, lords commissioners of the Treasury, the lords of his Highness's privy council, the chief mourner, and those persons of honour that were his assistants.

The reader is to excuse the not naming these in order, the purpose being only to declare the quality of the persons that attended.

A great part of those of the nobler sort were in close mourning, the rest in ordinary. They were divers hours in passing; and in their passage disposed into several divisions, each division being distinguished by drums and trumpets, a standard, or a banner, borne by a person of honour and his assistant; and a horse covered and led, of which horses four were covered with black cloth, and seven with velvet. These being passed in their order, at length followed the carriage with the effigies; on each side of the carriage were borne the banner-rolls, being twelve in

in number, by twelve persons of honour; and several pieces of his Highness's armour were borne by honourable persons, officers of the army eight in number. After those noble persons that supported the pall, followed *Garter* principal king of arms, attended with a gentleman on each side bare-headed; next him the chief mourner; and those lords and noble persons that were supporters and assistants to the chief mourner. Next followed the horse of honour in very rich equipage, led in a long rein by the master of the horse. In the close followed his Highness's guard of halberdiers, and the warders of the Tower.

The whole ceremony was managed with very great state to Westminster; many thousands of people being spectators. At the west-gate of the abbey-church, the hearse, with the effigies thereon, was taken off the carriage by those ten gentlemen who removed it before; who passing on to enter the church, the canopy of state was by the same persons borne over it again; and in this magnificent manner they carried it up to the east-end of the abbey, and placed it in that noble structure which was raised there on purpose to receive it, where it is to remain for some time exposed to publick view.

This is the last ceremony of honour, and less could not be performed to the memory of him, to whom posterity will pay (when envy is laid asleep by time) more honour than we are able to express.

Mercurius Politicus. No. 442. From Thursday, Nov. 11, to Thursday, Nov. 18, 1658.

Whitehall, Nov. 16.

IT was ordered, that Tuesday the 23^d of this month shall be the day of funeral solemnity for his late Highness; which will be performed with all the demonstrations of honour due to the memory of so excellent a prince. In the meanwhile, his effigies remains at *Somerset-house*, placed standing upon an ascent, under a rich cloth of estate, being vested with royal robes, a scepter in one hand, a globe in the other, and a crown on the head; a little distant beneath lies his armour, and round about are fixed the banners, banrols, and standards, with other ensigns of honour; and the whole room being spacious, is adorned in a princely manner. All other things are preparing, as the erection of rails along the *Strand* down to *Westminster*, for the better conveniency of passage, the adorning of the *Abbey-Church*, and the compleating of that noble and magnificent structure which is raised in the east-end of the church, wherein a bed of state is prepared to receive the effigies, it being to be placed thereon, to be afterwards exposed for a certain time to the publick view.

And care is taken to give notice to such persons as are desired to attend the funeral, that they be at *Somerset-house* by eight of the clock in the morning at the farthest; and that by Friday night next they send to the Herald's Office, near *Paul's*, the names of their servants which are to attend in mourning, without which they are not to be admitted; and they are to take notice likewise, that no coaches are to pass on that day in the streets between *Somerset-house* and *Westminster*.

N° IX.

Inscription on the Tombs of MAIJOR, of Hursley.

HIC JACET CORPVS ANNE MAIJOR,
VIDVE, QUI MARITUM HABVIT
RICARDVM MAIJOR, DE HURSLEY, AR-
MIGER'M, ET PATREM JOHANNEM
KINGSWELL, DE MARVELL, GENER,
OBIIT XIII° DIE IVLII, AN'O D'NI
MDCLXV,
ÆTATIS SVÆ 56.

A saltire between four griffins heads.

HIC JACET CORPVS JOH'IS KINGSWELL, DE
MARVEL, IN INSULA VECTIS, GEN. QUI OBIIT
VI° DIE MARTIJ, AN° DOM' 1639, AN'O
ÆTATIS SVÆ 77°.

An anchor, in chief three roundels; impaling, a saltire between four griffins heads.

HIC JACET CORPVS RICARDI
MAIJOR, ARMIGERI DOMINIQ.
HVJVS MANERIJ DE MERDON, AL.
MARDEN, QUI OBIIT XXV DIE
APRILIS, AN'O D'NI 1660,
ÆTATIS SVÆ 56.

The saltire and griffin's head, quartering a Chevron, between 3 fleur de lis.

N° X.

Extracts from HEATH'S CHRONICLE.

1654. On the 18th of November died (the unhappy parent of this Usurper) his aged Mother, who lived to see her Son through such a deluge of blood swim to a perplexed throne, in the best share of whose greatness she was concerned, as to the princely accommodation of her maintenance in life and burial in death; being laid in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in great state. P. 366.

1658. The old Earl of Warwick (presently after the espousals of his grandson, young Mr. Rich, with Frances the youngest daughter of the Protector) died April 18, to whom his late honorary services and dishonourable relations to this Protector were none of the least unhappineffes. At the end of May, the Lord Faulconbridge the other son (for Fleetwood nor Claypole had either manners or worth to be employed in the complement) was sent away with a great train to salute and gratulate the French king, now at Calais, upon the opening of the campania, and was received very splendidly, in the mean while that his uncle Sir Henry Slingsby was adjudged to death: and though he returned on the fifth of June, three days before execution, and did what he could to save him, yet all proved in vain: for since Mr. Mordant and Mr. Woodcock had escaped, there was no room for his life. Soon after, Monsieur Mancini, Mazarine's nephew, and the Duke of Crequi, came hither with the return of the complement, and were entertained highly at Brook-house and at Hampton-court, with feasting and hunting, and presently returned; and that I may have done with this wretched family of Cromwell, the Lady Claypole died at Hampton-court August 6, of a disease in her inwards; and being taken frantick with the stopping of her terms, raved much against the bloody cruelties of her father, and about the death of Dr. Hewit, for whom (to give her due) it is said she interceded. She was brought by water to the painted chamber, and in state buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, her aunt Wilkins being chief mourner, &c. P. 404.

N^o XI.

Copy of the Security which the Protector compelled the States General to give for performance of the 28th Article of Peace concluded between them previous to April, 1654.

A Proof of the spirited conduct of Oliver Cromwell.

London. Be it remembered, that Peter Bulteel, of the parish of Saint Peter the Poor, London, merchant; David Otgher, of the parish of Saint Swithin's London-stone, in London, merchant; Francis Seyon, of the parish of Saint Peter in Cornhill, London, merchant, stranger; William de Vischer, of the parish of Saint Mary on the Hill, London, merchant, stranger; Luke Luce, of the parish of Saint Katherine Coleman, London, merchant; James Boeve, of the parish of Saint Nicholas Acons, London, merchant; Anthony Tierens, of the parish of Saint Swithen's London stone, London, merchant; John Vandermarsh, of the parish of Saint Andrew Undershaft, London, merchant, stranger; John Bruninck, of the parish aforesaid, merchant, stranger; Peter Marolois, of the parish of Saint Michael Crooked lane, London, merchant, stranger; and Peter Mathews Jansen, of the parish of Saint Lawrence Pountney, London, merchant, stranger; came before

before Francis Thorpe, one of the barons of the public exchequer at Westminster, the two and twentyeth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and four, in their own persons, and joyntly and severally did acknowledge themselves to owe to Oliver Lord Protector of the common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, one hundred and forty thousand pounds.

The condition of this recognizance is such, that whereas, amongst other articles of peace, lately made and established between his Highness the said Lord Protector, and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, it is agreed and concluded by the eight and twentyeth of those articles, and the said Lords the States General, do thereby oblige themselves, that restitution shall be made of all the English ships and goods, which have been seized upon, and detained within the dominions of the king of Denmark, since the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and two (old stile); and which are now remaining in specie, and also the true and just value of all other English ships and goods, seized and detained as aforesaid, which are sold, taken away, or otherwise disposed of, within the fourteen days after the arrival of the respective interested merchants, masters, and owners, or their assigns in Denmark aforesaid, for the receiving of them; and likewise, that the damages which the said English merchants, masters, and owners, or any of them, have sustained by reason of the said detention, shall be satisfied and paid unto them, according as it shall be awarded by Edward Wington, James Russell, John Becx, and William Vandercruyssen, arbitrators indifferently chosen; as well by his said Highness the Lord Protector, as the said Lords the States General, to examine and determine the demands of the said merchants, masters, and owners, concerned in the said ships, goods, and damages. And it is thereby further agreed and concluded, that the said arbitrators shall meet at Goldsmith's hall, in the city of London, on the seven and twentyeth day of June, now next coming (old stile); or sooner if they shall agree thereupon; and shall the same day of their meeting take an oath in the high court of the Admiralty of England, or before any two of the Judges of that court, that they shall renounce all respect and relation to both states, and to any particular interests. And also, that the said arbitrators shall be shut up in a room by themselves, without fire, candle, meat, drink, or other refreshment, from and after the first day of August next coming (old stile), unless they shall agree before that time, untill they shall come to an agreement upon the matters aforesaid referred to them; and that such award or judgment, as they shall make thereupon, shall be binding and obligatory to all partys; the said Lords the States General obliging themselves by the said articles to perform the same, and to pay the money, awarded by the said arbitrators, to be paid within five and twenty days next after the making of such award unto such person, or persons, in the city of London, as his Highness the said Lord Protector shall, by writing under his sign manual, appoint to receive the same, for the use of the said merchants, masters, and owners of the said ships and goods. And further, that the

said Lords the States General shall, within two days next after the instruments of ratification of the said articles of peace are mutually delivered, pay in London aforesaid, unto such person or persons as his said Highness the Lord Protector shall, by writing under his sign manual, appoint to receive the same, the sum of five thousand pounds of lawful money of England, towards the charges of the said merchants, masters, and owners, or their assigns, for their journey to Denmark aforesaid; and the sum of twenty thousand rix-dollars in Denmark aforesaid, unto such person or persons as his said Highness the Lord Protector shall, by like writing under his sign manual, appoint to receive the same, for the use of the said merchants, masters, and owners, towards the fitting of their ships to sea, within six days after the arrival in Denmark aforesaid of such person or persons so to be appointed to receive the same, as in and by the said eight and twentyeth article doth appear: if therefore the said Lords the States General shall cause the said restitution and payments to be made as aforesaid, and well and truly observe, perform, fulfill and keep all and every the matters, things, clauses, conditions, payments, and agreements, which by the said eight and twentyeth article are, and ought to be, on their part observed, performed, fulfilled, paid, and kept, according to the tenor, purport, true intent and meaning of the said eight and twentyeth article, that then, &c. or else, &c.

A like recognizance of Timothy Cruso, of the parish of St. Helen, London, merchant, in twenty thousand pounds penalty.

N° XII.

Original Letter of Mr. HENRY CROMWELL*.

DEAR MR. HOUGHE,

Grays Inn Lane, May 29, 1707.

I SHALL ever acknowledge myself obliged to you for your kind concern and acting for me. It has had hitherto a good effect. My Lady † has now expressed herself very kindly to me, and shews a greater concern for her own family than ever, which comforts me. I am sure she will have the greatest applause from the world for her care of her own family; and when I am in a circumstance to live and appear as others, it shall be my great endeavour to maintain the reputation of my family. I have often under great melancholy wished myself of *another name*, believing my burthen then would be lighter to me. Though our family is now

* From the Original, in a Collection of Letters purchased at Mr. Thoresby's sale, and now in the MS Library of Dr. Ducarel.

† Fauconberg.—Swift, in his Journal to Stella, Nov. 13, 1710, says, "I dined to-day in the city, and then went to christen Will Frankland's child; and Lady Falconbridge was one of the godmothers. This is a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and extremely like him by the pictures that I have seen."

low, and some are willing it should be kept so; yet I know we are a far ancients family than many others. Sir Oliver Cromwell, *my grandfather's uncle and god-father*, his estate that was, is now let for above thirty thousand pounds a year. *God is just and righteous*, and merciful in all his ways towards us; and we have no cause to complain, but to be always adoring of him in our hearts, and praising of him with our mouths; for we are deserving of no good from God. The living man must not complain for the punishment of his sins. There is nothing undue but evil from God. Sir, I desire your prayers that the Lord would sanctify my afflictions to me, and so make them great mercies.

I was received very civilly and respectfully by Mr. Dodington* on Monday and the next day. I had my memorial ready, which I delivered to my Lord Lieutenant†, who told me he knew the contents from Mr. Dodington; therefore he did not read it, but gave it to Mr. Dodington, and bid him put him in mind of me; and said to me that he would consider how to serve me. Now the occasion of this is, that my Lady may know that Mr. Dodington desires his service to her Ladyship, and thanks her for the invitation; but he cannot wait upon her, because he goes away on Saturday. I think it very necessary that you should visit him, and give him my Lady's thanks for what he has done and said to me. That which I ask is, either to be made a lieutenant colonel of foot, or a troop of horse. I hope you will see him to-morrow morning. He again advises my Lady not to fail seeing of my Lord Pembroke quick as may be. He goes on Monday next. I think it may be proper for my Lady to say something of my qualification for the horse service to my Lord Lieutenant. I rid a long time in the Academy abroad, and got a good character. Something of this may be proper to be said by you to Mr. Dodington. Pardon my long scribble.

I am, Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

It will, I think, be necessary that you ask Mr. Dodington's advice about my going to Ireland. If he pleases, he may excuse me to my Lord Lieutenant, because of my circumstances. I am not in a capacity to go; and giving attendance there will be very expensive, and I know not how long it may be. He may give notice to my Lady from Ireland when there is a vacancy. But his advice must be had. I desire you would be so kind as to dine with me to-morrow at one o'clock. Desire my Lady to give the bearer two shillings. My duty to the Ladies.

To the Reverend Mr. Hough,
Chaplain to the Countess
Fauconberg at Sutton
Court in Chiswick.

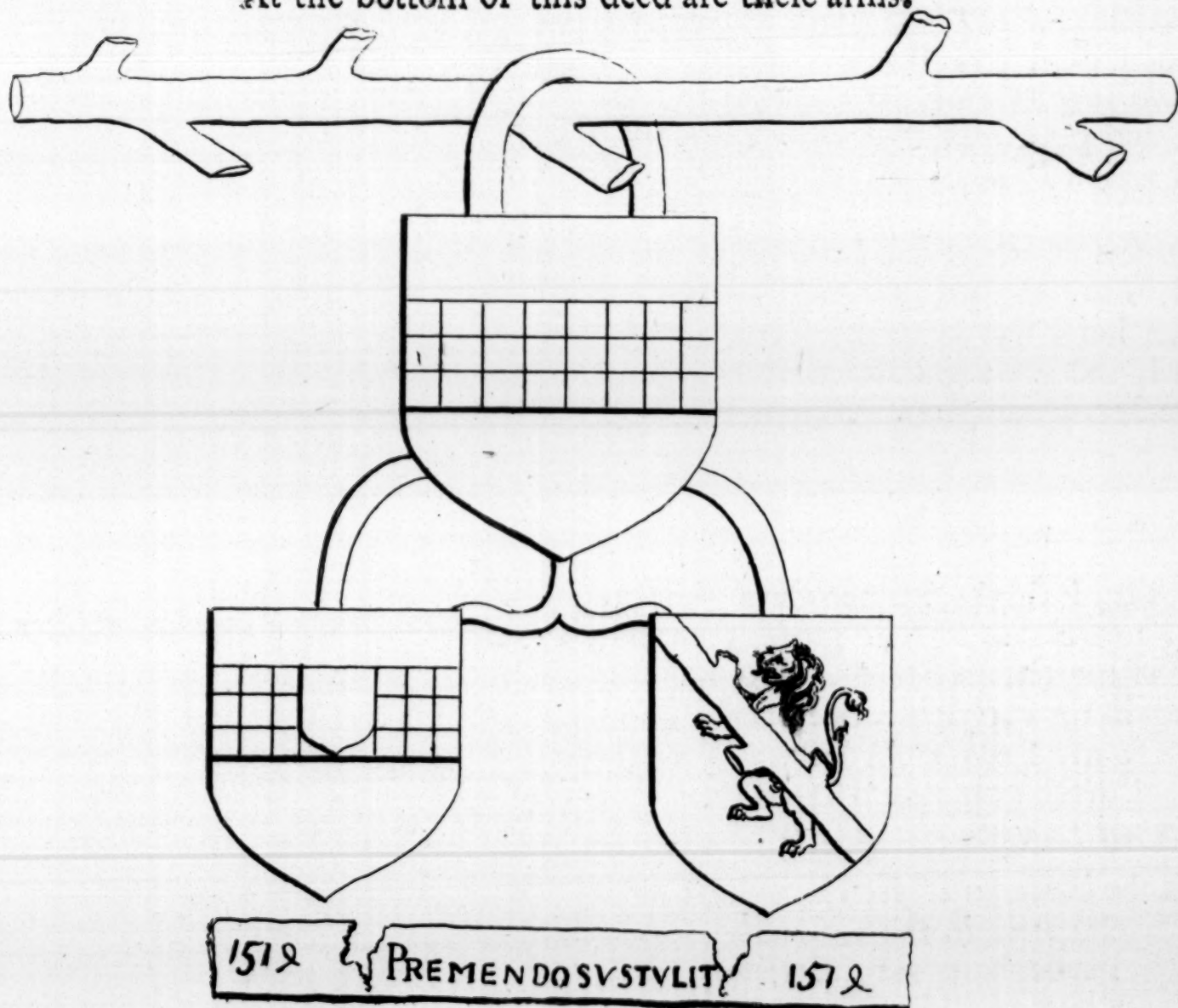
* Q. Afterwards Lord Melcomb Regis.

† Earl of Pembroke.

N° XIII.

OMNIBUS, &c. H. ep' Elyen' sal', &c. Ad noticiam vram volumus pvenire, Nos R. prior Elienf' & convent', &c. Elyen' accedente consensu sup statum duor' hospital' in villa de Ely existen'; sc' S'ci Johis & S'ce Marie Magd' quor' ipor' alter bonis, posses. &c. superabundare cognovimus ex consũ oĩm taliter ordinatum est. Sc' quod ambo unita sint tam possessionibus qũ fratribs, &c. & omnino ab hinc in unum fiant hospitium, &c. Præterea ordinamus ut corpora pauperum in dco hospitali defunctor. ad matricem eccliam deferantur & ibi sepeliantur; copa autem capellor & fratrum sepeliantur in cymeterio hosp't' ejus. Capella vero S'ci Johi, Bap' de Ely sacristæ prædicti hosp' dispositioni & custodie relinquatur, &c. Anno 30 H. fil. J.

At the bottom of this deed are these arms.



Francor'

*Francor' Carolus sic vult hæc stemmata ferri
Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul.*

A fine painting of this Sir Robert Steward, in armour, fighting a crowned lion; his sword lies broken by him, his coat armour hangs on his arms; he hath in his hands a broken stick, Or. At the corner, a hand, the arms of France covering all to the wrist, holds out his own coat with the augmentation, viz. Ar. a lion rampant surmounted with a ragged staff, Or.

Sir Robert Steward encountered a lion in France, and broke his sword, then seized on a stick and with it killed the lion; for which valour, the French king gave the aforesaid arms as an augmentation, ordered to be borne as before.

In this deed extracted from Mr. Blomefield's MS. collections *penes me*, we see an explanation, probably by one of the family, of the circumstances alluded to in the beautiful seal in possession of Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. and engraved in Archæol. IV. p. 176, which so much puzzled the late dean of Exeter and Mr. Brooke, the latter wanting this clue to account for the crest of a broken sword in saltire cross by a ragged staff. Ib. 184.

N° XIV.

Character of the Protector from Echard's History, Vol. II. p. 734, 735.

“ To take notice then of his memory, both on the bright and dark side of it
“ (according to one who hath made an excellent discourse concerning his govern-
“ ments *): Nothing can be more wonderful than that a person of mean birth, no
“ fortune, nor no qualities then conspicuously eloquent, should have courage to
“ attempt, and the fortune to succeed in a design so improbable as the destruction
“ of one of the most ancient and best founded monarchies upon earth: that he
“ should have power, or courage, to cut off the king his master, against the sense
“ of three kingdoms, and to banish that numerous and close allied family: to do
“ all this under the name and ways of a parliament: to trample upon them too as
“ he pleased, and to send them shamefully home when he grew weary of them:
“ to raise up a new and unheard of phantom out of their ashes: to stifle that in
“ the very infancy, and set up himself above all that ever were called sovereign
“ in England: to subdue all his enemies by arms, and then all his friends by
“ artifice; and to serve all parties patiently for a while, and to command them
“ victoriously at the last: to over-run each corner of the three kingdoms, and
“ with equal facility to overcome both the riches of the South and the poverties
“ of the North, to be feared and courted by all foreign princes, and adopted a
“ brother to the Gods of the earth: to call parliaments together with a word of
“ his pen, and disperse them again with the breath of his mouth: to be humbly
“ petitioned that he would be pleased to be hired at the rate of two millions a

* Mr. Abraham Cowley's Works, 8vo. Lond. 1707. Vol. II. p. 631, 633, 656.

“ year,

“ year, to be master of those who before had hired him to be their servants;
 “ to have the estates of three kingdoms as much at his disposal, as was the little
 “ inheritance of his father, and to be as noble and liberal in the spending of them;
 “ and lastly, to bequeath all this with one word to posterity: to die with peace at
 “ home, and triumph abroad: to be buried among kings with more than regal
 “ solemnity; and to leave a name behind him, not to be extinguished but with
 “ the whole world, which was thought too little for his praises, as well as his con-
 “ quests, if the short line of this life could be stretched to the extent of his im-
 “ mortal designs!

“ On the other side, nothing can be more villainous and shocking, than for a
 “ person thus qualified, to resolve not only to exalt himself above, but to trample
 “ upon all his equals and betters: that he should have the assurance to pretend
 “ LIBERTY for all men, and by the help of that pretence to make all men his
 “ slaves: to take up arms against taxes of two hundred thousand pounds a year,
 “ and to raise them himself above two millions: to quarrel for the loss of three
 “ or four ears, to strike off three or four hundred heads: to fight against an
 “ imaginary suspicion of two thousand guards to be raised for the king, and to
 “ keep up no less than forty thousand for himself: to undertake the reformation
 “ of religion, to rob it to the very skin, and then expose it naked to the rage of
 “ all sects and heresies; to fight against the king, under a commission for him: to
 “ take forcibly out of the hands of those for whom he had conquered him: to
 “ draw him into his net with protestations and vows of fidelity, and then to
 “ butcher him with as little shame as conscience or humanity in the open face of
 “ the world: to pretend the defence of parliaments, and violently to dissolve all,
 “ even those of his own calling, and almost chusing: to fight against monarchy,
 “ when he declared for it; and to declare against it when he continued for it in
 “ his own person: perfidiously to debase, and ingratelully to supplant his own
 “ General first, and afterwards most of those officers, who, with the loss of their
 “ honour and hazard of their souls, had mounted him to the top of his unreasona-
 “ ble ambitions: equally to break his faith with all enemies and all friends; and
 “ to weep, cant, and dissemble, and no more regard the most common perjuries,
 “ than the looser sort die the customary oaths: to usurp three kingdoms without
 “ any shadow of the least pretensions, and to govern them by councils of rapine,
 “ courts of murder, and the like: to seek to entail this usurpation on his posterity,
 “ and with it an endless war on the nation: and lastly, by the severest vengeance
 “ of heaven to die impenitent, hardened, and raving mad, with the curses of
 “ the present, and the detestation of future ages.”

